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THE

# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

## Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 30. No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1905

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**1856—1905.**

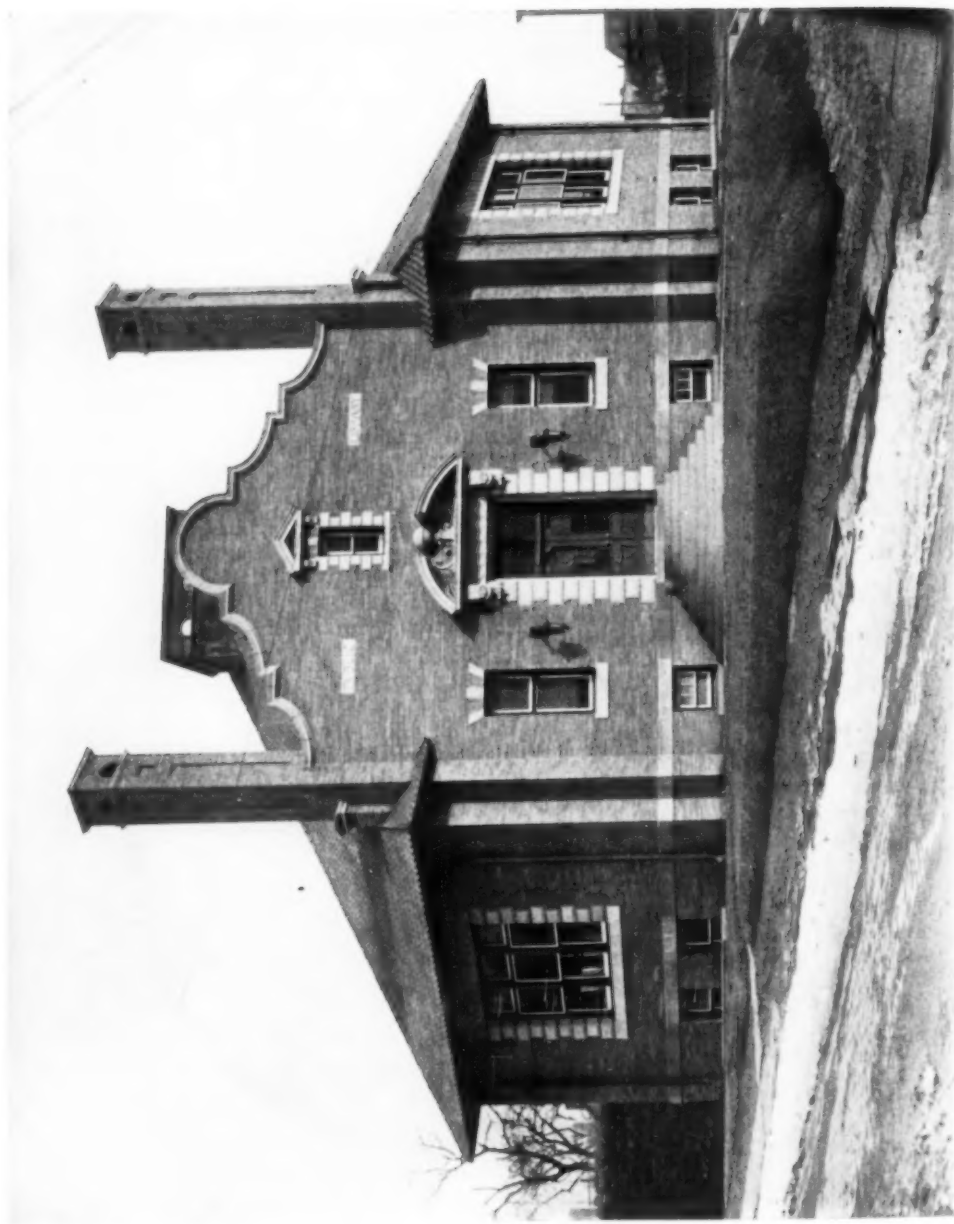
# KEY

- 1 Vestibule
- 2 Stair Hall
- 3 Rotunda
- 4 Librarian's Room
- 5 Reading Room
- 6 Stack
- 7 Children's Room
- 8 Ladies Toilet
- 9 Vest Stacks
- 10 Book Lift
- 11 Closet



= MAIN FLOOR PLAN -

ASTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY  
- Tuttle & Higgins Architects -



CARNEGIE BUILDING, ASTORIA BRANCH, QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 30.

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No. 2

THE treble attractions of the Portland conference, the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the "scenic tour," should certainly induce a large company of librarians from the East and from what used to be the West, as well as a delegation from the South, to cross the mountains to the Pacific slope and renew friendly relations with the Pacific brethren, so happily initiated in 1891. The travelling arrangements certainly leave nothing to be desired, and it should be only a question of how many can be accommodated on the special train. Of course many may prefer to avail themselves of reduced rates by more direct routes and aim directly for Portland, but those who journey with the regular party will enjoy a railway trip never to be forgotten and scarcely to be excelled in the whole world. It is probable that the railroad arrangements will necessitate a slight change as to date, by which the party will make the start from New York on Monday instead of Saturday, and Tuesday instead of Monday will be the opening day of the conference. The day at Banff will show one of the most interesting combinations possible in mountain scenery; a three hours' stop at Glacier House will enable many to get their first glance at a glacier; and the day at Seattle will introduce the travellers to one of the most remarkable city sites in the world. The only flaw connected with the conference is the high rate charged at the Hotel Portland, but the local committee promise abundant accommodations elsewhere at reasonable prices. After the week at Portland there will be choice at very reasonable rates of the wonder-trip to Alaska, with an invasion by railroad of the Yukon district, of San Francisco and the Yosemite Valley, or of the excursion through the Yellowstone Park on the way back; or all may be combined in a single journey which in little over a month will give the traveller in a trip of something like ten thousand miles a remarkable knowledge of our whole northern and northwestern boundaries. Those who shared the previous trans-continental journey will unanimously advise all who can to take this opportunity and join if possible in the Oregon trip.

WHILE a meeting at an extreme corner of the country will not call out as adequate a representation of librarians as one nearer the library centers, and therefore the conference will not be one at which decisions on representative questions of importance could be expected, it will afford an especially happy opportunity to review many of the somewhat elementary subjects to which less attention has been given in recent years. It is, of course, not practicable, in the present advanced stage of the library profession, to be threshing over old straw at the annual conferences or in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* from year to year. Nevertheless, it is wise, when occasion does serve, to take up questions which to many librarians seem a matter of the past, but which to many newcomers are very present questions; and besides informing the less well-informed, to make comparisons of present methods with earlier methods and note what advances have been made in such fields. In the early days of the Association the conferences were largely educative on these points; in these latter days the development of library schools and of apprenticeship systems have removed many questions from the field of general discussion. The northwestern part of the country is as yet somewhat behindhand in library development, and therefore there is a double reason for shaping the program of the conference as has been suggested and affording full opportunity for free discussion of the more elementary subjects.

THERE was printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of March, 1895, some account of libraries in the Northwest, the result of a personal visit by the editor to many of those libraries. Since then there have been changes in the direction of progress, but not the full development that might have been desired, and it is not improbable that the conference will mark the beginning of a new era in library development in the Northwest. The conference at Atlanta did not produce as immediate effect in the South as was perhaps hoped and expected, because the field there was not quite ready for the sowing; neverthe-

less, the seed then sown is now beginning to show harvest. The San Francisco conference showed immediate result in the stimulation of library interest in central and southern California; and there is every reason to believe that Oregon, Washington, northern California, and perhaps the states immediately east from them, are ripe for a new development which the visit of the American Library Association may stimulate. We trust that the eager and cordial hospitality of our Oregon friends will be amply repaid in harvest of library results.

AN interesting discussion has been in progress in the *Nation* as the result of criticism upon the plan and execution of the reference lists issued by the Library of Congress, under the direction of Mr. Appleton Griffin. Mr. Lindsay Swift and Mr. Josephson have contributed interesting letters to the discussion, which involves the question of the bibliographical character of lists of current literature dealing with topics of public interest. The Library of Congress lists are meant partly for the information of public men at Washington, and partly for the use, through other libraries, of the great body of students and readers. The series is one of the important features of Mr. Putnam's plan for making the Library of Congress a national institution of wide public service, and its plan and purpose are certainly to be commended. While a critic has a right to object, as the *Nation* does, to a given method of arrangement, at the same time a bibliographer has a right to prefer the method that seems best to him, and it is probable that the form adopted for the present lists has advantages as well as defects. Of course, inaccuracy has no more justification in bibliography than anywhere else, indeed, should have less excuse; on the other hand, these lists for the occasion could scarcely attempt completeness or the bibliographical fullness that should characterize cataloging work of the highest class. As Mr. Swift has suggested, they bear to the catalog the relation of the newspaper to the book. A newspaper should be well edited, and a book well written. The question is therefore not of quality but of fitness for the special need. It is in this wider light that the bibliography of special subjects of the day should be praised or blamed.

## Communications.

### CORRECTION IN REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

MY attention has just been called to a misstatement on page 13 of our last Annual Report. It is this:

In referring to the associates who had left our service, it is stated that "Mr. Clarence W. Perley has returned to Chicago to become chief classifier of the Newberry Library." Of course this should have been the John Crerar Library in place of the Newberry Library. The sentence succeeding ("a library for whose service in other lines Mr. C. J. Barr and Mr. Charles H. Brown had already left us") shows that the misstatement was a mere clerical inadvertence; but it is an inadvertence which I desire promptly to correct, as it carries an impression for which we have as promptly apologized, and desire through you to apologize, to Mr. Merrill, the competent chief classifier of the Newberry Library.

HERBERT PUTNAM,  
*Librarian of Congress.*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
Washington, D. C. }

### DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

IT is well to call attention of librarians to a defect in the law regulating the distribution of public documents. This library failed to receive certain documents which the "Monthly catalogue" showed were sent out to depositories. On asking the Superintendent of Documents to send them he stated that he could not do so, as his records showed that they had been sent from his office; and he adds: "On the question of the interpretation of the law relating to the distribution of documents, I will say that when I receive 500 copies of a document for distribution to depository libraries and have them addressed and mailed, my responsibility is ended. If one or all were lost in transit I could not replace. If it were otherwise I would have the power to order printed whatever might be needed to make good such deficiencies. As I have no power to do that, it stands to reason that the Superintendent of Documents is under no obligations further than to address and mail documents as the law provides. My records show that I have done this in the several cases in question. The sending of documents by registered mail is purely gratuitous, and is of more interest and protection to libraries than to this office." It will thus be seen that if any such package should be incorrectly made up for any library or should be checked carelessly by a clerk without being actually sent, or should be lost in the mails, the library will not receive the public document unless it pays for same.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY  
of Baltimore City. }

## SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

BY MAUDE EVELYN CLARKE, *Assistant Librarian.*

THE John Carter Brown Library, which has lately been given to Brown University with a beautiful building and a generous endowment, is by no means a newly collected library. It began to be collected as early as 1740, in which year Nicholas Brown came into possession of a book entitled "The Secretary's Guide. Printed and sold by W. Bradford in New York, and A. Bradford in Philadelphia, 1728." This Nicholas Brown was the great grandfather of John Nicholas Brown, by whose will the Library has found a place in the university which bears the family name. From 1740 to the present time, through four generations of a family whose love for scholarship prompted them to spend much of their time in the company of books, the Library has steadily grown until it numbers about 13,000 volumes.

This collection of what is known as "Americana," and including books printed in and concerning the Americas prior to 1800, has been familiar to the library world since 1865 through the printed catalog compiled by Mr. John Russell Bartlett, who for many years acted as librarian for Mr. John Carter Brown. This catalog, originally issued in 1865 with 302 titles of books printed before 1601, has grown into a set of four large volumes, containing 600 titles of books printed before 1601, 1636 of books between 1601 and 1701, and 4173 of books between 1701 and 1801. About half as many more titles have been added to the Library since the printed volumes appeared. In addition to the Americana of earlier date than the year 1800, the Library contains a considerable number of nineteenth century books dealing with the history of North and especially of South America, the beginnings of a strong bibliographical department, and an important collection of incunabula. This last section of the Library includes 325 of the publications of the famous Aldus family of Venice, specimens of the work of Gutenberg, Colard Mansion of Bruges, Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, the Elzevirs and Plantins, the Estiennes of Paris, and many of the best-known

early printers of Germany and Italy. Of equal interest to the casual visitor are the illuminated manuscript missals and altar books, the Polyglot Bibles, the set of Shakespeare folios, and the first editions of Milton.

A description of the Library for this journal ought to begin by warning all librarians who intend to visit it, that they are likely to find nothing in the building of any particular interest to them, in their professional capacity. The new home of this collection, built especially for it, after long and careful thought, is in no wise a librarian's building. It contains none of the modern improvements of library equipment, the few that were installed having been, so far as practicable, removed for the convenience of the library staff. The plans violate all the rules, excepting possibly that of effective supervision, which are supposed to govern the arrangements of an up-to-date library. Instead of making the books as accessible as possible, they are all placed where no one can get at them without consulting the library assistants. The catalog gives very little hint of the location of the volumes, and the shelf-list means nothing as regards the position of the books. The explanation is simple, that the Library, which has been for more than a century a gentleman's large private library, is intended to continue to be an exemplification of the "gentleman's library," permanently housed, and designed to be of all possible service to the world of scholarship, but one radically different from that of the usual free library created by and for the public. Such a public library exists in Providence, in a home which as nearly as any other in this country exemplifies the best of modern library construction, erected at the expense of the man who planned and paid for this other building. Mr. John Nicholas Brown had the foresight to realize that the Public Library and his private Americana library were no more alike than his business office was like that at his mills, and the two buildings were so planned that each might best serve its purpose.

This Library is one of the most significant

memorials ever raised. It is in reality a two-fold memorial; first, to the man whose name it bears, and secondly, to the son whose filial affection for his father, from whom he inherited the respect for scholarship and a love for research and historical study, together with a sincere interest in the public welfare, prompted him to make provision for a continuance of the library in which he and his father had spent so many hours.

The building, bright in the whiteness of Indiana limestone, stands like a little Greek temple among the brick and granite buildings of the university. It is a one-story, fire-proof structure, cruciform, with the right angles of the cross filled in by square rooms with flat roofs. The roof of the main structure is corbelled with red tiles, and finished with a cornice of the "palmette" design. In the pediment over the entrance is the Brown family seal with its ever-inspiring "Gaudeo;" beneath, "John Carter Brown Library," and on the lintel over the front door is the word "Americana." The library building, designed as a monument to the memory of one man, with its contents, forms a living and speaking testimony of the culture and steadfastness of purpose of four generations of men, who combined with close attention to the affairs of widespreading commercial interests a quiet and studious life with books.

It is this combination of practicality and regard for the æsthetic which characterizes the whole building. At the entrance are two fluted Ionic columns which give the building a striking resemblance to the architecture of the Greeks. The door follows the renaissance type with latticed half windows and rosette ornaments of bronze. In the lower half, carved in the mahogany, are represented two books spread open, lying parallel. Between the main door and the inner door is a vestibule walled with richly tinted Italian violet brescia marble, laid in panels.

From the vestibule the visitor steps directly into the main room of the building, where from the mantel above the broad fire-place looks out a bust of John Carter Brown, by Franklin Simmons. Above this hangs a portrait of John Nicholas Brown, by Bonnat, which is loaned to the library by Mr. Brown's four-year-old son, who is named for his father. This main room, 80 x 40 feet, occupies the entire width of the building, with the

smaller rooms at the corners and the rear opening from it. Low bronze book cases, six feet high, with locked glass doors, occupy the wall space about the room. The combination of colors afforded by the older vellum and the modern morocco bindings, framed in the dull weathered bronze, catches and holds the visitor's eye, impressing him at once with the essentially bookish character of the building. The room is lighted from long windows occupying the space above the cases at the ends. The wall above the cases on the sides of the room is tinted light green with a Grecian border edged with gilt and an oval design within in red. At the corners of the whole design are rosettes of gilt.

At each side of the door and of the fire-place is a solid stone pillar of the Ionic order, the ovolo and capital of which is outlined in gilt, corresponding with the capitals of the pilasters which adorn the ends of the room and strengthen it at the corners. These four columns give an impression of strength and durability to the room. The furnishings here, as in all the rooms, are of mahogany, copied from the massive style of a century ago. On each side of the large rug which occupies the center of the room are two exhibition cases parallel to each other and to the sides of the room. At right angles to these cases and at each end of the room is a long table lighted by two standard lights. The room is illuminated by three electric chandeliers, in the center and over each table, with a single large ball-shaped fixture at the corner doors. The fixtures and the andirons are of Macmonnies bronze.

Five rooms open out from the main door, three of which contain special collections. The fourth room is for the librarian and the fifth for the trustees. In the basement is a well-equipped bindery room. The trustees' room is as far as possible a reproduction of the library as it was in Mr. Brown's house; the book cases being those which contained some of the earliest purchases for the collection, while the large table, chairs and rug will be familiar to all who visited the library before it became a public institution. The special collections are known as the Harold Brown Collection, Early Printing, Leon Collection of Mexicana and Map or Atlas Collection.

The Harold Brown Collection consists of

books on the early history of the church in America—publications of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and of the Warren Association, Bishop Seabury's sermons, and tracts on the Landaff and Seabury controversy, Rev. Thomas Bray tracts, early books of the church, and especially the early editions of the Book of Common Prayer. With these is an unsurpassed collection of the sermons of Increase and Cotton Mather, containing some of the most rare editions; the first edition of *Magnalia Christi Americana*, 1702, and two manuscript sermons by Cotton Mather, his *Work upon the Ark*, 1689; *Memorable Providences, Soldiers Counsell'd*, and *Early Piety*, printed in the same year; *Balsamum Vulnerarium*, 1692; *The Christian Thank-Offering*, 1696; *Ecclesiastes*, 1697; *Increase Mather's The Life and Death of that Reverend Man of God, Mr. Richard Mather*, 1670, and his *Doctrine of Singular Obedience*, 1707, and *Richard Mather's Modest and Brotherly Answer to Mr. Charles Herle's Book*, 1644. Here are also John Cotton's sermons and a complete series of the "Eliot tracts," with the Indian Bibles of 1663 and 1680, and the Indian Grammar, 1666; Roger Williams's *Bloudy Tenent*, 1644, and *Bloudy Tenent yet more Bloudy*, 1652, with the rare Fourth Paper, presented by Maior Butler, of the same year, and many other sermons and tracts by the colonial preachers.

The Leon Collection of Mexicana, so named from the fact that the majority of the books were secured by the purchase of the library of Dr. Nicolas Leon, of the City of Mexico, is one of the most complete Mexican libraries in the country. It is said that some of the Mexican language cannot be completely studied outside of this library. Not even in Mexico itself is there as complete a single collection of vocabularios, diccionarios and artes. Here is *Lagunas's Arte y diccionario con otras obras en lengua Michuacana*, 1574; *Molina's Arte de la lengua Mexicana y Castellana*, 1576; *Medina Plaza's Doctrinalis fidei in Michuacanesium Yndorum linguam*, 1575; *Motul Diccionario Maya mss.*, c. 1600; *Arte de la lengua Matlaltzinga*, 1642; and *Vocabulario de la lengua Castellana vuelto en la Matlaltzinga*. Besides the linguistics there are many rare books on the religious life of the people, their catechisms and confessionarios, their

books of faith and altar books. Here may be named *Tripartito del Christianismo y consolatorio doctor Juan Gerson de doctrina christiana*, 1544, with the rest of the works published by Bishop Zumarraga in that and the following years, and the works of other writers on the history of Mexico and the customs of the natives.

The collection of Early Printing consists of books printed before 1500. The Aldine Collection has already been mentioned and the names of many of the early printers who are represented here. Some of the products of the early presses to be found in this collection are Bocace's *Des Nobles Hommes et Femmes*, printed by Colard Mansion in 1476, Caxton's *Ryal Book*, 1484, and *Golden Legend*, 1493, the *Catholicon* of 1460, Cicero's *De Finibus*, printed in Venice about 1471, the *Fust and Schoeffer Bible* printed in 1462, and *Horæ B. M. V.*, by Pigouchet in Paris in 1498.

Many of the earliest printed books are in the Atlas Room. Here is the *Geography of Ptolemy* in numerous editions: *Ulm*, 1482, containing a map of Greenland (*Engroeneland*), *Rome*, 1490 and 1508, besides a Ptolemy "America" map of 1507; a manuscript atlas by Maggiolo, 1511; the *Spitzer atlas*, made for Philip II. about 1540, and an Agnese atlas drawn about the same time; also *Joliet's manuscript map of the Mississippi*, 1674, drawn immediately after his return to Canada. *Pierre Apian*, the Flemish geographer, is represented in numerous editions, notably his map in the *Camers-Solinus* of 1520, and his *Inscriptiones*, 1534. With this collection are the travels of the later explorers, from 1700 to 1800; *Kalm*, *Carver*, *Burnaby*, *Anbury* and many others.

Among the earlier travellers and explorers with which our classification fittingly begins, since we start with the discovery of America as a basis of the collection, the names of Columbus and Vespuccius stand foremost. The *Columbus Epistola* is here in many editions; printed at Rome by Planck in 1493, two editions, and by Silber at Rome in the same year, at Basle and Paris, also in 1493, and at Strassburg in 1497. The *Psalterium* printed in Turin in 1516, valuable because it contains the earliest published biography of Columbus, is also here. *Vespuccius's Pæsi*, the first collection of voyages, printed at Vicentia in 1507, two copies, and at Milan in 1508, and



his *Mundus Novus*, in Latin and German, printed about 1504, are among the most important under this head. Hakluyt, De Bry, Purchas, Gomara, Acosta, Varthema and others have also found their places in this collection of American history. The library contains books printed from the discovery to 1800 about America, from its northern extremity to its southern, from its eastern border to its western, and the islands that cluster about its peninsula; about its people, their history, customs, literature, religion and all that goes to make up the life of a people; books printed in all known tongues spoken by its inhabitants, or that contain references to America.

One of the best ways in which to show the breadth of the collection is to note some of the books and manuscripts which the exhibition cases held at the time of the dedication. The *Biblia Pauperum*, drawn for those who could not read; the Bay Psalm Book of 1640, one of the first products of the Cambridge (Massachusetts) press; History of Holy Jesus, 1749, one of the "Chap books;" Waldseemüller's *Cosmographia*, 1507, in which for the first time the name of America was suggested as fitting for the newly discovered

continent; George Washington's letter to Nicholas Brown asking him to provide muskets for the war, and his neatly kept account book; a deed of land signed by Peregrine White, the first white person of English parentage born in America, will be sufficient to show how large a field must be covered by a library which is worthy to bear the name "Americana."

The John Carter Brown Library strives to be more and more worthy of its name. It has by no means come to a standstill, as some people have inferred; the purchase of books still continues along the lines laid down by its former owners. It was the purpose of John Carter Brown to make the collection as complete as possible, and he spared nothing in his lifetime to attain that end. The son, ever living in the spirit of his father, carried out the same principles, and the trustees appointed by him, who presented the library to Brown University, made provision that the same policy should continue here as had been adopted by the man whose name it bears. The library will become, year by year, a more complete field of research for the scholar who is searching after the most intimate details of the beginnings of American civilization.

#### RULES FOR CORPORATE ENTRY.

By J. C. M. HANSON, *Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.*

WHILE the larger question of corporate entry vs. title entry has received some attention in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (see vols. 21 and 22), little has so far been said concerning the specific rules which govern the American and English practice of treating bodies of men as authors of the publications issued by them or under their auspices. The reason for this is presumably the fact that no one has had the courage to submit a statement looking towards a discussion of this vexatious problem, which is generally looked upon as one of the minor technical details in which only a limited number of library assistants can be assumed to take any special interest. The immediate reason for bringing this question to the front now is the approaching final consideration of

the A. L. A. Rules, and the possibility that in this connection some efforts may be made to establish an approximate agreement between the latter and the rules of the British Library Association.

Sections 8-36 of the A. L. A. Rules, *Advance edition* (corporate authorship), had been assigned to two members of the Advisory committee (Mr. Currier of the Harvard College library, and the undersigned) in order that a final report might be prepared and submitted at the next and what was supposed would be the last meeting of the committee. It was in taking up this work that the desirability of securing through the medium of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a wider consideration of the difficult problems involved occurred to me.

Through the printing of its draft code in August, 1902, the Committee has profited by much valuable advice and assistance from librarians who are interested in cataloging questions. Almost without exception criticisms have been friendly and helpful. It is not to be expected, however, that time will permit the issue of another preliminary edition. In view of this fact it seems particularly desirable that the more difficult sections, those likely to require special explanations and elucidations, should be discussed more fully through the columns of the library periodicals.

In presenting the following survey of the present status of the rules for corporate authorship it may not be amiss to enumerate briefly the chief methods which have been, or actually are applied in American, English, and other libraries which tend toward author rather than title entry for publications emanating from bodies of men or corporations. They are as follows:

(a) *British Museum*. Entry for all publications of societies and institutions under the special heading, Academies, with arrangement in one alphabet by the names of the places where they are located. Government publications (official documents) are not so treated, but entered in the main alphabet under the name of the country or city which issues them.

(b) *Bibliothèque Nationale* proposes to enter all publications emanating from societies, institutions, establishments, governments, etc., in a separate catalog or series, the arrangement presumably to be alphabetical by the names of countries with sub-alphabets for places within the country. (See "Catalogue générale des livres imprimés," t. 1, introd. p. lxii, lxx-lxxii).

(c) *Italy*. Fumagalli in his *Cataloghi di biblioteche*, p. 36-41, proposes to enter government departments, bureaus, etc., under their names, e. g.:

Coast and Geodetic Survey (Dept. of the Interior, U. S.)

Bureau of Education (Dept. of the Interior, U. S.) Publications of learned institutions and societies to be entered under the word, *Accademia*, followed by the name of the city where their headquarters are located.

(d) *Sweden*. All societies, institutions, government departments or bureaus under the name of the place where they are located or where their headquarters are found. (Cf. Paper of Dr. Axel Andersson, Proceedings of the St. Louis Conference of 1904, p. 81.)

(e) *Cutter's third ed., 3d plan*. Societies or institutions under the name of the place

if it enters into their legal names, otherwise under the first word of the name not an article. Government departments and bureaus as in A.

(f) *Cutter's third ed., 4th plan*. English societies and institutions under the first word of the name not an article, foreign societies under the name of the place. Government departments and bureaus as in A.

(g) *Cutter's 5th plan*. Societies, institutions, etc., under the name, neglecting the initial article or serial number when there is one, with a series of exceptions in favor of entry under the place (See Cutter's Rules, 4th ed.) Government departments and bureaus as in A.

(h) Societies and institutions under the name with no exceptions. Government departments and bureaus as in A. (The old A. L. A. rule of 1883; Cutter's 3d ed., 6th plan.)

For a more detailed statement of plans E-H, see "Papers prepared for the World's Library Congress," 1893, p. 845 (W. C. Lane).

When the present Catalog Committee entered upon its work of revising the A. L. A. Rules it was natural that any proposition to make extensive or radical changes should be received with some hesitation or misgiving. It was nevertheless decided without much preliminary discussion that the old rules 1d, 1l, and 1r (corporations) should be grouped together and worked out in greater detail. The Committee was here immediately confronted by the difficult problem of government publications, with questions of inversion and subordination of headings, questions on which the Committee and Publishing Board have now finally reached a decision. As for societies and institutions, the statement of Mr. Lane in the "Papers" of the Conference of 1893, together with the experience of members of the Committee pointed to a strong preference among American librarians for Cutter's 5th plan. It was this plan which, with a few minor exceptions, had been followed by the Library of Congress in its printed cards; it was also the one which agreed most closely with the rules of the New York State Library. It was accordingly adopted as a basis for discussion. In August, 1902, appeared the first draft of the revision (A. L. A. Rules, Advance ed.), sections 8-36 being devoted to corporate entry. Proof-sheets were sent to several of the largest libraries with the request that variations from the rules, suggestions and criticisms, be noted



and mailed to members of the Committee. The suggestions thus obtained were tabulated and made the special subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Committee, in March, 1904. The main changes decided upon at this meeting are as follows:

1. Rules for corporate entry (8-36 to be treated as a distinct group, with subdivisions into (a) Official (government) publications; (b) Societies; (c) Institutions (establishments); (d) Other bodies, *e.g.*, conferences, congresses, expositions, etc.

2. The number of exceptions to rule 14, "Enter a society under the first word of its name not an article or serial number . . ." to be reduced so far as possible.

3. A list of exceptions to be added to rule 26 ("Institutions (establishments) to be entered under the place. . .") These exceptions to be defined and illustrated by examples.

In order that a clearer conception may be had of the bearing of these decisions on the rules as they appear in the Advance edition, an effort will be made to present them as amended to date, incorporating also various changes or additions to be submitted, as well as occasional comments and explanations:

#### CORPORATE ENTRY.

(In Cutter's Rules, 4th ed., p. 39-40, sec. 45-95. A. L. A. Rules—Advance ed., sec. 8-36.)

##### *Official or government publications.*

(In Cutter's Rules, 4th ed., sec. 46-55. A. L. A. Rules—Advance ed., sec. 8-II.)

\* 8. "Enter under names of *countries, cities, towns, etc.*, official publications issued by them or under their auspices. Such publications are to be arranged under subdivisions, *e. g.*, *Congress, Department, Bureau, etc.*"

9. "Enter *Government bureaus or offices* subordinate to a department directly under the country, not as sub-headings under departments."

*Note.* The following illustrates the forms of heading adopted respectively by the A. L. A. Publishing Board and Massachusetts State Library Club, the Library of Congress, and the Superintendent of Documents:

- A. Pub. Board and Mass. State Library Club:  
U. S. Bureau of Education.
- B. Library of Congress:  
U. S. Bureau of Education.
- C. Supt. of Documents:  
U. S. Education, Bureau of."

10. "Enter under the writer *reports* made to a department by a person who is not an official, with added entry under the name of the department. When several persons make

the report the department is to be considered as editor, added entries or analyticals being made under the names of individual authors."

11. "Enter laws on one or more particular subjects, whether digested or merely collected, under the digester or collector, with added entry under country. Digests of the opinions rendered by a particular judge or court are also to be entered under the digester, with added entry under the judge or court.

A single opinion, decision or charge is to have entry under the court and also under the name of the judge.

*Note.* Headings for laws to be entered under the name of the country are to follow the form prescribed in A. R. Hasse's "U. S. government publications," pt. 1, 1902, *e. g.*: U. S. Statutes, rather than U. S. Congress.

Since July 1, 1904, the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress have followed substantially this form of heading, the subdivision being, *Laws, statutes, etc.*, instead of *Statutes* alone.

##### Examples:

- (a) Collections.  
Great Britain. *Laws, statutes, etc.*
- (b) Laws (single laws or collections) promulgated during a given reign.  
Great Britain. *Laws, statutes, etc.*, 1837-1901 (*Victoria*).
- (c) Single laws of the United States.  
U. S. *Laws, statutes, etc.*, 1903-1904.

Under 11 it is possible that a better method would be to provide one rule for collections, another for single laws. In either case the advice and assistance of the law librarians would here be highly appreciated.

12. "Enter *treaties* under the first party named on the title-page, with added entry under the other party or parties. References are to be made from the name of the place when the treaty is commonly called by that name, and from any other usual appellation."

##### *Societies.*

† *Specification.* This includes associations and societies of all kinds, scientific, benevolent, moral, etc., even when strictly local or named from a country, state, county or province, also clubs, guilds, orders of knighthood, secret societies, inter-collegiate societies, Greek letter fraternities, Young men's Christian associations, affiliated societies, etc., as distinguished from Institutions (establishments). See also specification preceding rule 21. (Institutions.)

13. "Enter a *society* under the first word (not an article or serial number) of its corporate name, with reference from any other name by which it is known, especially from the name of the place where its headquarters are established."

14. "Enter societies extending through many lands, or having authorized names in

†The advisability of giving specifications where this might seem desirable was discussed in the Committee and favored, particularly by Mr. C. A. Cutter, who made frequent use of this expedient in the 4th edition.

\* Numbers assigned are tentative.

many languages, under the English form of the name, unless (a) no publications have appeared in English, in which case they are to be entered under the name of the society in the language in which most of the publications have appeared, e. g., Comité international des poids et mesures; or (b) no publications have appeared in English, but successively in various foreign languages, in which case that name is to be selected by which the society is best known."

Rule 14 aims to bring as many of the "societies extending through many lands or having authorized names in many languages" as possible under an English form of heading. As long as the rule is intended for the guidance of American or English libraries only, there should be no objection to that plan.

#### *Exceptions and variations.*

15. "Enter orders of knighthood, both those of medieval times and their modern honorary equivalents, under the significant word of the English title, e. g., Malta, Knights of."

The advisability of the inversion is questionable. There are a great many orders which are equally well known under the regular form of the name and some abbreviation or inversion of the same. Examples:

Order of the founders and patriots of America.

Order of the Eastern star.

Knights of the mystic chain.

Knights of the royal arch.

Knights of fidelity, etc., etc.

16. "Enter alumni and alumnae associations under the name of the school or college, e. g., Yale university. Society of alumni; reference from Society of alumni of Yale university. Paris. Ecole des chartes. Société de l'Ecole des Chartes; reference from Société de l'Ecole des chartes."

17. "Enter local college societies under the name of the college;" e. g., Columbia university. Philolexian society. Reference from Philolexian society."

18. "Enter guilds under the name of the city with sub-heading for the name of the trade, e. g.:

Bristol. Merchant tailors.  
London. Clockmakers."

\* 19. "Enter academies under the first word not an article or an adjective expressing sovereignty, royalty, etc. (K. K., R., I., etc.) Abbreviate at the beginning of the names of societies the words Herzoglich, Impérial, Kaiserlich, Königlich, Reale, etc., except where these adjectives form the distinguish-

ing part of the name, and disregard them in the arrangement.

*Note.* The word 'royal' in the names of English societies is neither to be abbreviated nor disregarded in arrangement."

† 20. "Affiliated societies are to be entered under the name of the general organization when this name is used to designate the local branch. When a local branch is known by an individual name, it is to be entered according to the regular rule for societies."

The following classes of societies for which entry under the place or state is prescribed in Cutter's Rules as well as in A. L. A. Rules—Advance ed.—would therefore according to this plan be entered under their names:

(a) American state historical, agricultural and medical societies.

(b) Benevolent, moral, or similar societies, whether local or not.

With respect to the former the Committee has so far failed to reach a definite agreement. The rule adopted for the Advance ed., and which it is now proposed to change, is identical with Cutter's Rules, 4th ed., section 80. With the possible exception of the capitalization rule for common nouns in German, which the Committee by a vote of 6 to 1 decided to write with lower case initial letters, this is the one which has been especially singled out for criticism. The absurdity and inconsistency of entering the State historical society of Wisconsin, as "Wisconsin. State historical society," while the Entomological society of Illinois, Sons of New Hampshire, Western Ohio pioneer association, Holland society of New York, Naturwissenschaftlicher verein für Sachsen und Thüringen in Halle, etc., etc., are entered under the first word of their names, has been condemned in the strongest terms.

And still there is much to be said in favor of the exception of state historical and agricultural societies as originally adopted by Cutter, less perhaps for adding, as has been done, the medical societies. Every state in the Union fosters the preservation of its historical records and encourages cultivation of its industries. Of the latter no one can gainsay that agriculture is and always has been the most prominent. Names of the several state historical and agricultural societies have therefore become almost inseparable from the names of the states themselves. They are supported to a great extent

\* Form of statement proposed by Mr. Currier.

† Rule as proposed by Mr. Currier.

by public funds, their headquarters are usually located at the capitals and are, as a rule, far more closely associated with the state functions and departments than the host of natural history, entomological, ornithological, geological, mineralogical, botanical and other societies, which may or may not include in their titles the name of the state.

If for the sake of uniformity it is decided hereafter to enter them according to the general rule, a note calling attention to the following alternatives might be of service to libraries which do not care to change their present practice:

(1st alternative) Enter American state historical and agricultural societies, whether supported by the state or not, under the name of the state.

(2d alternative) Enter all American state societies (historical, agricultural, medical, natural history, botanical, zoological, microscopical, etc.), whether supported by the state or not, under the name of the state, provided the latter enters into the official designation of the society.

The second alternative would probably suggest the question, Why restrict the rule to American state societies? Why not include the names of all city, county, village, provincial and other societies, foreign as well as American, whose name embraces that of some locality indicating the home of the society or the territorial limits of its researches, or both.

As for the second class referred to, *i.e.*, benevolent, moral or similar societies, whether local or not, Cutter's Rules, 4th ed., section 85, prescribes entry under the name. The Committee, Mr. Cutter included, discussed this rule at some length and the final decision, stated above, favored entry under the name with a note which should suggest the following alternatives:

(1st) Enter benevolent, moral, or similar societies, purely local, under the name of the place.

(2d) Benevolent, moral, or similar societies, purely local, which are situated in the same locality as the library which catalogs their publications are to be entered under their names, others under the place.

#### *Institutions (Establishments).*

*Specification.* This is to include colleges, universities, schools, libraries, museums, gal-

leries, observatories, laboratories, churches, monasteries, convents, hospitals, asylums, prisons, theaters, chambers of commerce, etc.

21. "Enter an institution under the name of the place where it is located."

#### *Exceptions.*

22. "An institution having a distinctive name is to be entered under this name, *e.g.*, Harvard university, Corcoran art gallery."

The words "distinctive" and "individual" were used freely in the Advance edition. Three definitions of the word individual were submitted and considered at the last meeting of the Committee, of which the following was favored by the majority: "An individual name is one containing a distinctive appellation, *i.e.*, one which is not simply descriptive in character."

The second definition (Mr. Josephson's) submitted in a communication from Mr. Andrews, reads: "With an 'individual' name is understood: (a) a name derived from the name of a person; (b) a name derived from the name of a locality other than where the society or institution is located; (c) a name that defines the scope of the society or institution to a scientific, literary, artistic or technical specialty; (d) a name that is in any way peculiar."

The third definition (Library of Congress) confines "individual" names to those which begin with a proper name or adjective.

The first definition seems to me inadequate and to require a further definition of what is to be considered as "simply descriptive." As to the second definition, it will be found that catalogers and bibliographers who have attempted to apply the underlying principle have made a failure of it. The names of many societies embrace in combinations and in various degrees of emphasis or distinction the names of its home, of the territory indicating the sphere of its activity or researches (*b*), and of the specialty which it cultivates (*c*). The rule is but our old friend (or enemy) in disguise: "Enter under the catch word." It will work no less confusion if applied to the names of societies and institutions than when applied to title entries. While the third definition is somewhat arbitrary in confining "individual" names to those which begin with a proper name or adjective, this is nevertheless the one to which I still adhere. It is a question in my mind whether it would

not be advisable to go even farther and restrict "individual" or "distinctive" as applied in the rules for corporate entry to names derived from the name of a person only.

23. "Enter colleges of an English university and the professional schools which form an integral part of an American university under the university's name.

*Note.* Professional schools with a distinctive name may be entered under that name, particularly if they are situated at a distance from or for other reasons are less closely connected with the university of which they form a part. Examples are American medical schools which, originally independent, have later affiliated with or become departments of a university."

Whether to make exceptions as suggested in the note or not would of course rest with each individual library.

24. "College and university libraries, museums, laboratories, observatories, hospitals, shops and similar institutions, are to be entered under the name of the college or university.

Examples:

Berlin. *Universität. Physikalisches Institut.*

Paris. *Ecole supérieure des mines. Bibliothèque.*

Columbia university. *Observatory.*"

The exception, Bodleian library, has been cancelled.

25. "Enter private schools, having a distinctive name, under that name, otherwise under the name of the proprietor. Private libraries are to be entered under the owner.

Examples:

Mt. Vernon seminary, *Washington, D. C.*

Brinley, George. *Catalogue of the American library of the late Mr. George Brinley. . .*"

This rule is hardly sufficient. A better plan might be to enter private, like public schools, under the name of the place, excepting those which are named from their proprietors. Or, the following substitute might deserve consideration:

"Enter private schools as follows:

(a) Under the name when this is distinctive

e.g. Balliol school, *Utica, N. Y.*  
Copeland school, *Saratoga Springs, N. Y.*

(b) Under the place when the name is not distinctive

e.g. Washington, D. C. *University school.*  
Washington, D. C. *Cathedral school.*

(c) Under the name of the proprietor, when the school has no name by which it is known."

26. "American state universities and libraries are to be entered under the name of the

state, e.g. California. *University; Massachusetts. State library."*

27. "A few libraries and other institutions called imperial, national, etc., and including in their names the name of the country or state are or tend to become better known by the latter than by the name of the place where located. These institutions are to be entered under the name of the country with the name of the place added. Examples:

Peru. *Biblioteca nacional, Lima.*

Victoria, Australia. *Public library, museums, and national gallery, Melbourne."*

The names are Biblioteca nacional del Peru; and Public library, museums and national gallery of Victoria.

Modifications and further specifications, including certain classes of institutions, to be entered under the place, even when they have "individual" names.

28. "Enter universities (1), galleries, etc., called merely Imperial, Royal, National and the like, under the name of the place, the adjective denoting sovereignty, royalty, etc., being abbreviated and disregarded in arrangement. (See Societies, rule 19.)

(1) The full corporate names of the universities of continental Europe are little used even in official literature, and are hence practically unknown. Entry is therefore made under the place followed by the simple form of name in current use, e.g.:

Christiania. *Universitet* (with reference from Konglige Frederiks universitet).

Heidelberg. *Universität* (with reference from Grossherzogliche Ruprecht-Karls universität zu Heidelberg).

Kiev. *Universität* (with reference from Imperatorskii universitet Sviatogo Vladimira)."

29. "Observatories are to be entered under the name of the place, except (a) university observatories, to be entered under the university, and (b) observatories having individual names, by which they are decidedly better known than by the name of the place or university, and under which they are therefore to be entered, e.g. Lick observatory, Yerkes observatory."

Exception (b) is of questionable value.

30. "Enter all churches under the name of the place, without exception. Examples:

London. *St. Paul's cathedral.*  
Rome. *St. Peter's cathedral."*

Well-known cathedrals previously formed an exception.

31. "Enter national banks designated merely by number under the name of the place."

32. "Carnegie libraries are to be entered under the name of the place."

There are in the United States alone almost 700 libraries which either owe their existence to Mr. Carnegie's liberality or are indebted

to him for the buildings which they now occupy. But he has almost uniformly required that the municipality furnish a site and agree to support the library. His name does not appear in the official designation of a great many of the libraries in question, or attaches to the building only. For this and other reasons it is deemed best not to consider them as an exception, but to enter them like "Mercantile" libraries and similar sub-varieties under the general rule (22).

33. "*Affiliated institutions* are to be entered under the names of the institutions of which they form a part."

*Note.* Professional schools of an American university and university observatories having distinctive names by which they are decidedly better known may be excepted. (see Sec. 23 and 29.)

#### *Supplementary notes.*

*Government institutions*, like departments, bureaux, etc., are to be entered under the name of the country. See rules 8-10.

\*The *public schools* of all nations, with or without distinctive names, are to be entered under the name of the place.

*Mercantile libraries* or *mercantile library associations* are to be entered under the name of the place.

*Miscellaneous bodies or organizations* not provided for above.

*Specification:* This includes conferences, congresses, expositions, and other occasional meetings not held under the auspices of any named body, firms and other business concerns, committees and classes of citizens not belonging to any body or organization, ecclesiastical councils, foundations or endowments, expeditions, etc.

34. "Enter *congresses* of the accredited representatives of several nations under the name of the place of meeting, with references from the nations taking part in them and from any name by which they are popularly known, e.g., Rastatt, Congress of, 1797-99, Vienna, 1814-15; Verona, 1822; Paris, 1857; Berlin, 1878; Hague, 1899."

35. "Enter *international meetings, conferences, congresses* of private persons, under their English names, unless (a) no publications have appeared in English, in which case they are to be entered under the name, in that language in which most of the publications have appeared, e.g., Congrès international des Américanistes; or (b) no publications have appeared in English, but suc-

sively in various foreign languages, in which case that name is to be selected by which the conference or congress is best known (Cf. rule 14)."

36. "Enter *expositions* under the name of the place where they are held. Examples:

**Philadelphia.** Centennial exhibition, 1876.

**New Orleans.** World's industrial and cotton centennial exhibition, 1884-1885.

**Chicago.** World's Columbian exposition 1893.

**Buffalo.** Pan-American exposition, 1901."

37. "Enter *ecclesiastical councils*, both general and special, under the specific place of meeting, with cross reference from the name of the ecclesiastical body that meets in council, as Nicaea, Council of 325; Vatican council, Trent, Council of 1546-1563 (Cf. also rule 38)."

38. (a) "*Conventions and conferences* of societies, parties, religious bodies, etc., are entered under the names of these bodies. (b) Conventions and conferences held by bodies which have no existence beyond the convention are entered under the name of the convention or body (usually indistinguishable) if it has one, otherwise under the name of the place of meeting. Examples:

(a) **Gesellschaft deutscher naturforscher und aerzte.** 73. *versammlung*, Hamburg, 1901.

Ref.: *Versammlung deutscher naturforscher und aerzte.* See *Gesellschaft deutscher naturforscher und aerzte.*

**Verein deutscher philologen und schulmänner.** 46. *versammlung*, Strassburg, 1901.

Ref.: *Versammlung deutscher philologen und schulmänner.* See *Verein deutscher philologen und schulmänner.*

(b) **Congress of arts and sciences.** St. Louis, 1904.

Reference from St. Louis, Louisiana Purchase exposition.

39. "Enter the name of a *firm* under the family rather than the Christian name, and do not fill out the forenames, e.g., Appleton, D., & co., not Appleton, Daniel, & co."

The following form of heading may prove serviceable in a large collection and where slight changes in the names are frequent:

Lippincott, *firm, publishers*, Philadelphia.

(1900, J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

40. "Reports of *committees of citizens* not belonging to any named body or class are to be entered under the name of the place, with reference or added entry under the name of the chairman or first signer, e.g., Boston. **Citizens.**"

41. "The anonymous publications of any class (not organized) of *citizens* of a place are to be entered under the name of the place. Examples: Baltimore. **Merchants.** Washington, D. C. **Bench and bar.**"

\*A rule submitted at the request of the Committee by the John Crerar Library reads: "English schools are to follow rules for American (rate-maintained under place, others under name); schools in other countries are to be entered under place without exception." The Committee did not feel justified in adopting this rule, as the distinction between rate-maintained and other English schools seemed scarcely clear enough to warrant the exception.



42. "Enter bodies whose legal names begin with such words as Board, Corporation, Trustees, under that part of the name by which they are usually known. Example: Boards of overseers, regents, trustees, etc., are to be entered under the names of the institutions or bodies over which they exercise supervision."

43. "Enter foundations or endowments, publishing funds, etc., under their names, e.g., Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.; Nobelstiftelsen, Stockholm; Carlsbergfondet, Copenhagen; Teylers stichting, Haarlem."

44. *Exploring expeditions.* No final decision has been reached. At the request of the committee, Mr. Josephson has submitted the following draft:

"Enter under the name under which the official reports are issued. Sea voyages of a single vessel under name of vessel followed by the word 'expedition.' If no other name is given to an expedition by a squadron than the names of the ships, use the first named ships, or if only two, both. Always add the dates. Make all needed added entries."

A second proposition, giving roughly the practice followed in the printed cards of the Library of Congress and which aims to give general directions for procedure in special instances rather than to lay down a precise rule, is the following:

"Exploring expeditions are to be entered under their names, which may be the name of

1. The promoter.
  - a. Government.
  - b. Scientific or other body.
  - c. Individual.
2. The vessel.
3. The commander.
4. The objective point of the expedition.
5. Another name.
6. Or the only account may be an unofficial account by a member of the expedition, or by an outsider, which is to be entered under his name, with subject entry under the name of the expedition (1-5) as the case may be."

It is readily admitted that many organizations, individual as well as groups, are not expressly provided for in the above outline. Cases may arise at any time which will demand further amplification or new decisions. For instance, no mention has been made of army corps, regiments or other military bodies, for which specific rules might be welcome additions to any code. County and state fairs are only in part provided for by rules 36 and 38. Clubs, social, political, civic, etc., are mentioned under the specification for societies. At the same time many of them, particularly the various university and

union league clubs, might also be treated according to rule 21 (Institutions). Some discretion must here be left to individual libraries in their application of the general rule, as well as in their treatment of particular cases. A library which aims to present in its catalog an exhaustive record of its publications or of the publications of other institutions in its own immediate neighborhood, involving therefore minute subdivision, may find it cumbersome to subordinate the name of the institution to that of a city or country. When it is also taken into account that the institutions of a given city are often known to the constituency of the local library by their names rather than by the name of the city, exceptions might frequently seem to be desirable as well as practical.

It is obvious that the differentiation between societies, institutions, and other bodies will meet with some opposition. As illustrated by the example, *clubs*, there may occasionally be doubt in regard to the group to which a given class of organizations shall be assigned. From many years' experience with catalogs which contain an unusual number and variety of entries for societies and institutions, I have no hesitation in stating that in the great majority of cases, including practically all the important ones, the convenience of the differentiation far outweighs the slight disadvantage of occasional uncertainty. Societies or associations, while they may have headquarters more or less closely associated with a given locality are not local and identified with a place in the same sense as institutions or establishments named in the specification to rule 21. One might say that in the case of societies the body of members is solely the entity, while in the case of institutions as here intended the buildings, offices, collections of objects, apparatus, etc., are the essential part, sometimes quite independent of the patrons or of the body of men (officials) associated with their management or operation. An irreproachable definition is difficult; not so a typical illustration: the difference is seen clearly enough between an astronomical society and an astronomical observatory, or between an association of teachers and a school or university. I contend therefore that to enter societies under their names, institutions under the place, is quite in accordance with the

nature of each and will place the great majority of corporate entries where they are most likely to be first looked for by the users of the catalog. The separation into groups also serves to prevent misunderstanding, and emphasizes the underlying principle of the rules.

To place the Egyptian research fund, the Carnegie institution and similar foundations in group 4 rather than among "Institutions" may at first sight seem ill-advised. I believe, however, that the distinction which I have here made a partial attempt to explain will show this to be the proper course.

Finally, a brief allusion to the international phase of the question under consideration. While the English and American library associations may eventually agree on a set of rules to include a series of well-defined exceptions, a wider agreement would in all likelihood result in one of two general rules, viz., entry under name, or entry under place. One exception might receive favorable consideration: the rule to enter government departments or bureaus under the name of the country. Of the two general rules, the second would have a great initial advantage in the precedents established by the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Swedish, Italian, and other continental libraries, and by many American and English libraries which enter institutions and local societies under the name of the place.

It is needless to call attention to the fact that the A. L. A. Rules have so far been formulated primarily with a view to the needs of American libraries. The fact that a great majority of the accustomed users of America library catalogs would in certain cases expect to find the entry under the place rather than under the name, or under the name rather than the place, accounts for many of the exceptions to the general rules for corporations. If future international agreement should prescribe entry under the place for our oldest and best known universities and other institutions known to Americans exclusively by the names of their founders, we should remember that these very institutions are best known to foreigners through the medium of *Minerva* and similar handbooks where they are almost invariably listed under Cambridge, New Haven, etc., and therefore by the great majority of foreigners

associated with the names of these cities rather than with the names Yale, Harvard, Cornell, etc. While incentive would be strong to provide for these institutions and similar classes of bodies by exceptions intended for American libraries only, it would have to be borne in mind that in a code of rules intended for international use this would be quite a different matter from formulating exceptions for the A. L. A. Rules, although the present Catalog Committee can testify to the fact that even here a mere matter of exceptions may stir the feelings to an extent scarcely to be expected, considering the dryness of the subject. The wiser plan would no doubt be to allow individual countries or localities to formulate exceptions suitable to their own particular environment. That the American Catalog Committee has not taken this course to any greater extent in its revision of the A. L. A. Rules is mainly owing to the strong centralizing tendency of American cataloging practice and to the adoption of the printed cards, in the compilation of which conformity to the methods favored by the majority of the larger American libraries has been a matter of special endeavor.

While the present observations have been confined to a limited section of the rules, the closing words of Mr. Cutter's preface to the 4th edition of his Rules seem to me to apply with special force: "Cataloging is an art, not a science. No rules can take the place of experience and good judgment, but some of the results of experience may be best indicated by rules." The pedant and the novice are prone to exalt the rule. It is a smart bookmaker that can circumvent them by producing a book which they cannot tuck away by some rule in the least suspected corner of the catalog. The pedant is usually past redemption, but the novice, if he is humane—and capable—will in time interpret his code by the spirit rather than by the letter. He will resort to specific exceptions whether expressly provided for or not and will soothe his methodical scruples by a liberal application of references, cataloging the refractory case by a rule peculiar to itself—but fit—and to be codified later. Here as in other pursuits, the real test is not the ability to follow a given set of rules but to know when and how to make exceptions to them.



## LIBRARY LEGISLATION OF 1904.

In 1904 legislative sessions were held in 16 states. Twelve of these passed 37 library laws of general application and a number of local acts. Geographically they are divided: North Atlantic states, 6 laws in 4 states; Southern, 15 laws in 6 states; North Central, 8, all in Ohio; Western, 8, all in Iowa.

In New York the Unification bill is of first importance. It combines in one the University of the State of New York and the Department of Public Instruction, forming the Education Department. This is controlled by a board of 11 (formerly 23) regents elected by the Legislature, one each year for a term of 11 years (formerly chosen for life). The chief executive, the Commissioner of Education, is elected for six years, and has large independent powers. He has appointed three assistant commissioners, a director of libraries, and a director of science. In the library division are centralized all the library and home education activities of the state, including the state library, common school, public and travelling libraries, travelling pictures, etc.

**Public libraries.** Considerable activity is manifest in the South. Alabama for the first time mentions library associations in a law which is only a brief addition to the code relating to corporations, stating that a library shall have three to nine trustees. Georgia has amended the law of 1901 which placed the management of public libraries in the hands of school authorities. This power is now vested in a board of trustees elected by the city council. This insures the attention of a board whose sole aim is to promote the growth and influence of the public library. In Ohio public libraries in cities and villages are to have six trustees, not over three from the same political party, not more than three women.

**Joint control of public libraries.** In Iowa colleges and cities may jointly establish and maintain public libraries on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, the library tax and qualifications of trustees being the same as in other cities, the city treasurer to pay library taxes to library treasurer.

**Transfer.** In Ohio municipalities may transfer suitable property to district public libraries. In Kentucky free library corporations may transfer libraries to cities or towns for free use.

**School libraries.** New York raised the annual appropriation for school libraries from \$55,000 to \$100,000. Regulations for distribution are to be made by the Commissioner of Education. The state grant and its equivalent can be spent for approved books only. South Carolina follows the plan of North Carolina. When \$10 have been raised by private subscription in any district, the county and the state shall each appropriate a like amount. Districts may exchange libraries. \$5000 annually are appropriated and grants

are limited to 12 schools a year in any one county.

**Travelling libraries.** New Jersey transfers the management of travelling libraries from the state library to the public library commission. This is contrary to the prevailing tendency, when changes are made for the state library to absorb the commission and assume its functions, as in New Hampshire, Ohio and Washington.

**State libraries.** In Kentucky the state librarian is to be elected by the general assembly every four years (formerly every two years), with salary increased from \$1000 to \$1200. Georgia raises the salary of the assistant librarian from \$800 to \$1200. Virginia gives \$5000 for additional assistants and permits books to be lent for two weeks instead of 10 days, repealing a clause forbidding the removal of a book from the city of Richmond and substitutes the advanced idea of inter-library loans and travelling libraries.

**Documents.** Seven states dealt with distribution and exchange of public documents. Rhode Island gives the state library 25 copies of every state publication for distribution to libraries in the state. Iowa authorizes the secretary of state to exchange the code for documents of foreign countries for the state library. State documents are to be sent to colleges on application. Such documents as are not required for public use are referred to the state librarian and the curators of state law library and of the historical department, on whose recommendation the executive council may dispose of documents.

**Law libraries.** In Alabama the supreme court librarian's salary is raised. Ohio provides for printing and distributing the catalog of 1904 of the supreme court library, and requires counties to pay librarian's salary where an association maintains a free law library. In Massachusetts incorporated law libraries are to receive free the same public documents as county law libraries.

**Historical societies.** Maryland gives \$4000 to state historical society to prepare and publish state archives. Ohio \$7500 for republishing 12 annual volumes of state archaeological and historical society. Iowa appropriates \$7500 annually (formerly \$1000) for support of state historical society and \$200,000 to complete state historical, memorial and art building.

**Tax.** In Ohio township trustees may levy annually one instead of one-tenth mill for public libraries. Iowa raises the maximum tax in cities and towns to two mills, formerly one mill in first-class and two in second-class cities. In addition it permits 20 per cent. of the mulct tax to be given to public libraries.

**Penalties.** Iowa fixes a penalty of \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment for injury to library property. In Virginia one-half the fine for damage to state library property is to go to the library and it is made a misdemeanor not to return books within two weeks after notice.

W. F. Yust.

### THE CHILDREN'S ROOM OF THE HARTFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Hartford Public Library has for more than 12 years done a large and steadily increasing amount of work with children without a room for their use. It has had a corner for two or three hundred children's books and a low table in the periodical room, which has usually been surrounded by gray-haired readers of daily newspapers. In the small and crowded reference room children have looked up school topics in the week and read stories on Sunday afternoon, not minding the discomfort of high chairs and tables, but occasioning great inconvenience to older readers who like quiet. The only reason why the library did not have a children's room years ago is that there was no place for it in the Wadsworth Athenæum, which houses under its by no means ample roof the Watkinson Library of Reference, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Hartford Art Society, and the collection of the Hartford Scientific Society, in addition to its own gallery of pictures and the Hartford Public Library.

The need of a children's room was spoken of in the librarian's report on what libraries were doing for children at the A. L. A. Conference of 1898 and in the president's report of 1901 and succeeding years. Meantime it was known that the lease of the house next the Athenæum would expire in the spring of 1903, and would not be renewed. The Hartford Club was building a larger house on the other side of the street, and at the expiration of the lease was allowed to remain until the new building should be finished. The club moved in January, 1904, and the old club house, at the corner of Prospect and Athenæum streets, has been enlarged and put in repair, and the north wing rebuilt entirely, containing a large and well-lighted studio for the Hartford Art Society and a gallery above for temporary exhibitions. The Connecticut Historical Society has the third floor for storerooms, the main part of the second floor is used for club and society meetings, and has a small kitchen, and the rooms below are for the children.

The house was built in 1798 or 1799 by Jeremiah Wadsworth, who had been commissary-general in the Revolution, and given to his son Daniel. The plans were drawn in England, as were those for the next house, also built by Jeremiah Wadsworth, for his daughter, Mrs. Terry, the grandmother of Rose Terry Cooke. Mrs. Cooke herself lived at one time with her great-uncle Daniel, a childless invalid, who died in the 40's, after giving the site of his father's old house for the Wadsworth Athenæum, and at least one lady who grew up in the neighborhood remembers him, a thin, frail, chilly old man in cape and cap, sitting by the fire in the dining-room, where the children's bookshelves are now.

Two rooms with four long south windows have been thrown into one, and have something like 1100 feet of floor space, besides a glassed-in extension on the west side, used as a part of the club dining-room, which will be a pleasant place for story-telling from spring till late autumn. The walls are of a yellowish gray, a pleasant, restful tint, and the woodwork is a little lighter. The furniture is very simple—plain quartered oak tables and bent-wood and kindergarten chairs, with a reserve of folding chairs for Sunday afternoons. There is an open fireplace in the front room, for which one friend has given us a pair of andirons. Another friend sent the cuckoo clock that hangs on the wall and suggests many stories every time the cuckoo sings. The catalog case, of just the right size and height, stands in a corner nearby, and is ready for the Carnegie cards as soon as they are numbered. The charging desk is in the large open doorway between the two rooms, and a telephone behind it connects the children's room and main library. A supply of easy books and a few reference books are on the other side of the doorway, but the reference work for debates and themes in the eighth and ninth grades of the schools is still done in the main reference room.

Children who can show library cards are allowed to go to the shelves, but others are kept in the front room, where there are periodicals and books for reading at the tables. The children who have cards do not as a rule read much in the room, and the readers usually make no application for library privileges and are a floating class. On Sundays when the question has been asked, "How many of you have library cards?" only 6 out of 63, 1 out of 28, 2 out of 42, 2 out of 30 reported them. They have rarely asked how to get them, and it is best to let requests for books to take home come from the children themselves rather than at the suggestion of the children's librarian.

There has as yet been no formal announcement of a story-hour. Stories have been read sometimes, unexpectedly, on Sundays or holiday afternoons, and in Christmas week a doll story to girls, with the invitation "Bring your doll," was promised on a picture bulletin for the day after New Year's, which was a holiday.

The interest of friends in the room has been shown in delightful and unexpected ways. The room has received besides the andirons mentioned above a framed "Origin of the Stars and Stripes," a framed pastel of a view of woods and water in the Connecticut hills, a palm, a Boston fern, half a dozen Braun autotypes from one of the women's clubs of Hartford; two books of color prints of Japanese chrysanthemums, to be mounted for exhibition, from the children's room of Pratt Institute; and a generous check for wall decoration from teachers, students and graduates of the Albany Library School. The

room has already from this source two fine photographs of the Alhambra, colored in Spain, a Japanese color print and Japanese stencil fire-screen, and has sent to New York for a dozen large colored photographs of places.

The Braun autotypes have only one frame and can be changed. The pictures belonging to this frame are:

Van Dyck, Head of William of Nassau.

Franz Hals, Nurse and child.

Rubens, Portrait of a baby.

Hannemann, Head of Susanne Huygens.

Denning, Queen Victoria when a child.

Dürer, Rabbit.

The other pictures in the room besides those already mentioned are:

Visscher, The statue of King Arthur at Innsbruck.

Watts, Sir Galahad.

St. Gaudens, Shaw memorial.

Hardie, Meeting of Scott and Burns.

Hardie, Scene from Twelfth Night.

Stothard, Canterbury pilgrims.

Verrocchio, Tobias and the angels.

Donatello, St. George.

DeVos, Family of Ulric von Hutten.

DeVos, Little girl.

Morland, St. James's Park.

Jessie Wilcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen

Green, The child (seven scenes).

Two Japanese color prints.

On the sides of the bookshelves are smaller pictures, the Marzocco, Queen Elizabeth when a child, portraits of Kipling, Stevenson and Scott, a little Spanish princess by Velasquez, a photograph of an Etruscan bronze of a chimera, and some quaint rewards of merit of the 30's.

"The room looks just as if you had always lived in it," said somebody the other day, and we think that is the highest praise which it can receive.

The hours are from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. on school days; 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Saturdays and in vacations; 1 to 6.30 p.m. on Sundays for reading; 9 to 11 a.m. for circulation of books on legal holidays, and to 6.30 p.m. for reading.

Miss Eleanor Brigham, who has been for several years at the loan desk in the main library, has charge of the room, and Miss Katherine Goldberg, a student in the New Britain Normal School, who has had experience in the library and in vacation school reading rooms, is her assistant. There is rarely a day when I am not in the room, and I often spend the greater part of the afternoon there. The circulation for two months (the room was opened on Nov. 23) was 5588, the largest number of books given out in one day being 469. There were 137 children in the room the first Sunday afternoon, but the average number is about 75.

A small adjoining room is shelved for about 5000 books and is used for school duplicates and school libraries.

CAROLINE M. HEWINS.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, appears as the usual substantial volume, covering over 500 pages. Net additions for the year amounted to 80,136 books and pamphlets (30,735 purchased), 18,151 manuscripts, 6047 maps and charts, 22,074 pieces of music, and 15,079 prints. The total contents of the main collection is given as 1,179,713 books and pamphlets, 121,266 manuscripts, 75,861 maps and charts, 384,418 pieces of music, and 142,337 prints. In the Law Library are 95,954 v. The appropriations for the year, including library and Copyright Office, were \$589,435; the expenditures \$555,668.12, of which \$330,250 were for salaries (Copyright Office \$74,700), \$90,800 for increase of library, and \$149,285 for care of building, fuel, light, shelving, etc. The recorded number of visitors was 816,700 (including 148,792 Sunday visitors). In the main reading room 323,861 v. were issued to 153,870 readers. It is pointed out that the provisions for direct access and personal service in the use of the reading room make these statistics of little significance and that their omission from succeeding reports is probable.

Mr. Putnam reviews quite fully the changes in the *personnel* of the library, which were numerous during the year, including the withdrawal of Thomas H. Clark of the Law Library, to enter the practice of law; William P. Cutter, chief of the Order Division, now librarian of the Forbes Library; Roland P. Falkner, chief of the Division of Documents, now Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico; Theodore W. Koch, now associate librarian of the University of Michigan; John P. Kennedy, now state librarian of Kentucky; and Phineas L. Windsor, now librarian of the University of Texas. "The departure from our service of many skilled and experienced workers in subordinate positions is a serious loss not readily to be made good. Yet it represents a tendency to which we must submit, in which, indeed, we should take a certain satisfaction. For it implies that the National Library may become a training school, at least a school of useful experience for library workers in advanced fields. It implies that association with its great collections, its extensive bibliographic apparatus, its (in intention at least) scholarly methods, its corps of trained scientific experts, its unique and varied activities, and its varied and exacting constituency, is assumed to qualify for the conduct of responsible work elsewhere. The prestige which this association confers is one of the inducements that it offers to its service. We cannot complain if it operate to deprive us from time to time of an efficient employee, for the opportunity for a more independent or more remunerative position else-

where, to which this prestige may lead, was itself the essence of the inducement.

"The supply of trained workers to other libraries opens now an interesting, if unpremeditated, possible service of the National Library to the country at large. The library could not take the place of the library schools; it cannot undertake to teach the "elements;" it can give no useful experience in the operations and methods of a library of the popular type; it has no department for younger readers. The experience which it offers can be fully useful only to a student who has had a broad and thorough general education, and promptly useful only to one who has added to this training in a professional library school.

"But to those well equipped in these preliminaries a few years at the National Library can now, I believe, be regarded as an experience of high stimulus and utility for that advanced service which will increasingly be demanded in those of our libraries serving the investigator, and which will not be superfluous in any of them."

There have been many and important additions to the library during the year. Two valuable collections were purchased *en bloc*—that of the late Professor Martin Hattala, of the University of Prague, containing about 1500 volumes on Slavic philology; and that of the late Dr. Albrecht Weber, of the University of Berlin, of 3018 volumes and 1002 pamphlets, regarded as one of the most notable existing collections of Sanskrit and Vedic literature—while 336 volumes, mainly in jurisprudence, were obtained through Harvard, being duplicates from the Konrad von Maurer library, recently acquired by that university. In the Division of Manuscripts there were rich acquisitions, including the papers of three Presidents—Van Buren, Polk, and Andrew Johnson—the papers of Elihu Washburne, and Chancellor James Kent, and much other important material, which to a gratifying extent has been received by gift.

The library's policy in the acquisition of manuscripts is outlined. It "does not compete with local institutions in the purchase of material of merely local interest, nor does it seek to obtain by gift manuscripts that possess only a local value. It would not care to receive from any other government department records the interest of which lies in their administrative and not in their historical aspects. It would not interfere with the transfer of some of its present holdings to other departments or state institutions if it can be shown beyond question that they were originally part of the archives of a state or a department, and were not lost through neglect; or if it can be proved that they more properly belong to the public records of a state than to general or national history. A case in point occurred during

the last year. The library had become possessed of a manuscript record of the Conventions held in 1776-1777 by the inhabitants of the territory which afterwards became the State of Vermont. No other contemporary copy of these records was known to exist, and the library's manuscript was in the writing of Dr. Jonas Fay, the clerk of the Conventions. There was no evidence that this manuscript had ever been in the keeping or possession of the officers of Vermont, and it had never passed out of the Fay family until it was obtained from one of Doctor Fay's descendants by Henry B. Dawson, the well-known collector, from whom the library purchased it. The state of Vermont, through its senior senator, Hon. Redfield Proctor, applied to have the record transferred to the custody of the state. A joint resolution was submitted to Congress, and the library making no opposition, but under the particular conditions favoring the transfer, the resolution was passed, and the manuscript was transferred to the archives of Vermont. The attitude of the library was that the document possessed a greater value to Vermont, as one of the very foundation stones of its history, and that a gradual redistribution of manuscript material might be promoted as a general policy of national, state and local authorities."

The work of the Division of Manuscripts is interestingly described. "To receive and care for material, usually still folded as in the days before envelopes, and without either alphabetical or chronological arrangement, is in itself a task of no small magnitude. Each separate paper must be opened, and proper care taken to note any inclosures. When opened the documents are submitted to pressure that they may remain flat and thus be more easily handled. They are then arranged according to date and the task of carding or listing them begun. Undated papers require special study to determine, if possible, and at times only approximately, their proper location in point of time. Unsigned documents, drafts, and copies must be identified, often requiring a minute comparison of writing. Names must be sought and the relationship of papers determined. The contents of each paper must be summarized for calendar purposes, and the large number of problems arising during this process calls for special knowledge and investigation of which little conception can be had by those who have never attempted it. When thus opened, arranged, and listed the papers are given to the repairers, who make each document perfectly flat by subjecting it to moisture and pressure; carefully repair any defect in the paper; strengthen broken joints or folds, and cover decayed or weak sheets with fine gauze (or crêpe-line); and finally mount by linen hinges on ledger paper. Made into volumes the papers are now ready for the



binder, and when received from him, have a permanent location in case or safe."

To the question of publication, by the library, of the texts of important manuscripts, Mr. Putnam gives consideration, presenting arguments *pro* and *con*, and reviewing what has been done in this direction by the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the State Department, for collections that are now in the custody of the national library. As the facilities of the library permit publication without special appropriation from Congress, it is planned to publish some of the manuscripts, in the order of their importance, beginning with the Journals of the Continental Congress, of which the first volume is already in press. Other publications will include a volume of Andrew Jackson papers, the autobiography of Martin Van Buren, and the valuable Records of the Virginia Company.

In the work of the Print Division, the Catalogue Division, and the other departments, the varied activities of the library and the many ways in which it is directing and aiding library development throughout the country, are manifest. The "A. L. A. catalog," the printed catalog cards, the initiation of the series of "Contributions to American library history," are a few of its enterprises with which all interested in library affairs are familiar. The report of the Card Section of the Catalogue Division, printed as Appendix 7, is of special importance. It records a total of 387 subscribers to the printed catalog cards, there having been 106 new subscribers during the year, of whom 50 per cent. are public libraries of less than 25,000 volumes. Sales of cards amounted to \$7513.35, an increase of 17½ per cent. over the previous year. Other appendixes include a record of manuscript accessions; report on the publication of historical material by the U. S. government, by Worthington Chauncey Ford; record of accessions of maps and charts; report on the exhibit made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904; and the usual extended "Select list of recent purchases in certain departments of literature."

The report of the Register of Copyrights, reviewed by Mr. Putnam and given in full in the appendix, shows receipts of \$72,629 and expenses of 71,163.45. The entries of title reached 103,130, the highest in the history of the office, of which 92,720 were titles of productions of citizens or residents of the United States. The current work of the office is now closely up to date, the total unfinished business for the full seven years, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1904, amounting to only \$436, as against a total of completed business for the same period of \$449,277. During the 34 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress, the total number of entries have been 1,518,605. Methods of disposing of copyright articles not available for the library

are discussed, and it is urged that means be found for relieving the burden of their accumulation. "Those which can be used in the library constitute a valuable asset, but the probable use must be such as to justify the considerable expense of classification, cataloging, shelving, and administration. There remain each year a large number of articles as to which this expense cannot be justified. Thus far these have been retained. They are stored in the part of the building least available for other uses, and arranged on cheap shelving, in the chronological order of receipt. Their permanent retention would involve the maintenance by the Government of a collection already vast and increasing indefinitely at the rate of thousands of items each year—a collection useless for literary purposes and inert except for occasional reference in connection with litigation." Mr. Putnam suggests several alternative methods of disposing of these publications, but he makes no recommendation in the present report. The alternatives suggested are:

- (1.) The destruction, after credit given, of articles useless for the library.
- (2.) Destruction after forty-two years from the original entry—the ultimate possible period of copyright monopoly.
- (3.) The return to the holder of the copyright of such articles already accumulated, and systematic return hereafter to the applicant for copyright of the articles deposited (so far as useless to the library) after they have been credited.

The articles would bear the stamp of the office as deposited, in accordance with law, and thus, with the certificate, be available for production in court should need arise. In the meantime, however, they would be preserved at his expense instead of at the expense of the Government.

Appended to the Register of Copyrights' report is a careful review of "Copyright legislation and international copyright relations" and a record of copyright legislation proposed and enacted during the year.

Mr. Putnam's recommendations are mainly repetitions of former recommendations, including the addition of two minor positions to the force, certain increases of salary, \$100,000 instead of the present \$90,000 for "increase of the library," and \$28,000 as provision for an index to comparative legislation. He notes as desirable legislation amendments to the postal laws, giving the library free registration of mail matter, allowing free mail transmission to copyright applicants, and a similar privilege for mail matter to and from the Library of Congress as public business. An amendment to the tariff law is also recommended, providing that "music, reproductions of photographs, and all other material bound or unbound" be specified as free of duty when imported for the library.

# BULLETIN OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOK BUYING.

THE A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying has issued bulletin no. 9, for January, 1905, as follows:

"The delay in issuing this number is due to our attempt to make the Bulletins larger. This proved impracticable. Suggestions and criticisms are earnestly asked for.

"This committee has no books for sale. Instances of low prices quoted are simply to show how money can be saved. It is not our object to save librarians time or trouble, but to show them how, by taking a little additional time and trouble, they may save money and increase the value of their collections.

"Our attention has been called to the fact that in discouraging the purchase of many net books within the year limit we may have been doing an injustice to the publishers of valuable works who have expended much money upon them and look to immediate sales for reimbursement. In particular The Arthur H. Clark Co. believes that the sale to libraries of their 'Philippine Islands' (55 vols.), 'Early Western Travels' (31 vols.), and 'Historic Highways of America' (16 vols.) has been injured by our bulletins. To hurt the sale of such books has not been our intention. The word 'net' in these bulletins means 'net under the rules of the American Publishers' Association,' and does not apply to such works as the above.

"These recent books were published more than a year ago and are now exempt from the A. P. A. rules regarding discount. Supplement this list by your own observation. Neither publisher or bookseller will remind you of dates of expiration. *Caveat emptor*. P. W. stands for *Pubs. Weekly*. C. for copyright.

Brown. *Foe of compromise*. P. W. Dec. 12. C. Nov. 9. \$1.50 Macm.

Bright. *Story of the Atlantic cable*. P. W. Dec. 12. App. \$1.00 N. C.

Bolen. *Getting a living*. Macm. P. W. Dec. 12. C. Nov. 6. \$2.

Chambers. *Orchardland*. \$1.50. P. W. Dec. 12. C. Oct. 2. Harp.

Cuyler. *Model Christian*. Pres. Bd. P. W. Dec. 12. \$0.75. C. Oct. 19.

Dix. *Life of Champlain*. \$1.00. App. P. W. Dec. 12. C. Nov. 21.

Dobson, Fanny Burney. Macm. \$0.75. C. Nov. 10. P. W. Dec. 12.

Gordon. *Reminiscences of the Civil War*. \$3. Scrib. P. W. Dec. 12. C. Oct. 16.

Greenough. *Evolution of elementary schools of Great Britain*. P. W. Dec. 12.

\$1.20. App. C. Nov. 7. P. W. Dec. 19.

"Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the Committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, *Chairman*, N. Y. P. L., 226 West 42d St.; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) F.

P. L.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md.

"The Committee has copies of all back numbers of this Bulletin, which will be sent on request."

## OMISSIONS FROM "A. L. A. CATALOG."

THE editor knew in advance that as each author and publisher scanned the "Catalog" he would naturally be disappointed at the omission of works which he honestly believes superior to those included. The few complaints received just after publication of the list were supposed to be merely the van of an army of protests, but contrary to all expectation only stragglers have followed, though 20,000 copies of the catalog have been distributed. The following outline of method of selection and purpose is in answer to both voiced and unvoiced criticism.

Nearly 300 of the best specialists and librarians we could select co-operated in making up the lists. These lists were so digested that each title showed every opinion expressed on it. They were then submitted to the A. L. A. Advisory Board and next to the editor for selection, then printed and re-submitted to the special critics for their votes and notes. This entire body of suggestions was again digested, the inclusions and omissions agreed upon by practically all were accepted, while the doubtful cases were subjected to a final consideration with the agreement to accept without discussion the decision of the tribunal chosen. The editor is responsible for the plan and general execution, but personally had no more to say than any of the other 300 critics as to inclusions and omissions. He can only assure inquirers that a most earnest effort was made to eliminate every commercial or personal consideration or influence, and that selection and rejection were based on the best judgment of those chosen to make the decisions with the one purpose of making the book as useful as they could for the typical public library which they had in mind. As the "Catalog" is not a bibliography, but a buying list, books out of print or unobtainable through trade sources were intentionally omitted. The making of the catalog was a matter of selection rather than exclusion; as in inviting 12 men to a dinner, omission from the invitation may annoy some one, but it does not imply that there was any reason for withholding it except lack of room; or, as in case of appointments to a staff, it is a compliment to those selected, but no discredit to the much larger number omitted. Doubtless many books have been omitted which ought to have been included even in so short a list, and many left, after all the winnowing, that might have been replaced with better ones. We can only say that we did the best we could

under the circumstances, and that we shall welcome and consider carefully every suggestion for improving the next edition. It is obviously impossible to discuss individually why specified books were finally included or rejected.

It is hoped that this statement will lead those interested to submit their suggestions for the next edition with confidence that no publishing, bookselling or personal influence will weigh against the real merit of each book and note for a catalog such as this professes to be.

MELVIL DEWEY.

#### CATALOG CARDS FOR SALE TO BORROWERS.

IN the January *Bulletin* of the Ryerson Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., announcement is made that hereafter borrowers interested in any special subject may, if they so desire, purchase catalog cards for the books on that subject, and thus form for themselves a private card catalog of the library's resources. "The library," it is stated, "is prepared to supply duplicate sets of the cards on any subject in the library and new cards on those subjects as added, at the cost of a cent per card, plus the postage if they are mailed. This will enable you to have in your office or home a complete catalog of the books now in the library on the subjects in which you are specially interested and to receive immediate notice of new works as they are cataloged; and all at a nominal cost.

"This is the way it will work out. The library contains nearly a hundred titles on the subject of Furniture, for instance. By depositing a dollar, a set of these cards will be sent you at once, and as fast as new books on this subject are added, the cost of the cards and postage will be deducted, until the dollar is used up. You will then be asked to deposit another dollar should you desire to continue to receive these cards. If you will call for the cards at the library from time to time there will be no charge for postage. The unexpended balance of the money deposited will be refunded to you on demand.

"You are a busy man and often find it difficult to keep track of the new books on the subjects in which you are most interested. You don't have much time to read books anyhow, and what you do read in a serious way is limited to one or two subjects. If such is your case, and it is the case of thousands of business men in all our cities, the time you will save in using the library will more than pay for the cost of the cards in the first instance, and you will always have the cards for future use, besides."

While readers interested only in general literature are unlikely to buy such cards, their provision for persons reading up special technical or industrial subjects is an interesting experiment.

#### THE ASTORIA BRANCH OF THE QUEENS BOROUGH LIBRARY.

THE new Carnegie Library at Astoria, Borough of Queens, New York City, was opened to the public on Nov. 19, 1904. Appropriate exercises marked the event, at which the principal speakers were the Hon. J. J. Delaney, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, and Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library. Dr. Walter G. Frey, president of the Queens borough Library board of trustees and also of the Carnegie library committee, presented the library to the city on behalf of the donor, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It was accepted for the city by the Hon. J. J. Delaney, and turned over to the Queens Borough Library, for whom it was accepted by Dr. Robert F. Macfarlane, trustee of the library.

A large gathering made manifest the interest of the people in the library. After the exercises were over, and most of the people had left, numbers of children and some men and women returning from business found their way into the library and showed great interest in a quiet way, walking through the rooms and examining the books.

The building cost \$30,360, and is built on a square of which the dimensions are about 60 feet. It is of buff Roman brick, trimmed with terra cotta and Indiana limestone, and has a copper tiled roof. The first floor is laid in solid concrete; the fireproof construction includes the basement and extends through the first floor, not the roof. The inside trim is of quartered white oak, natural finish, furniture and book stacks of the same wood and finish. Floors are of comb grained yellow pine. The color scheme of the interior is of a very light shade of chocolate brown, grayish in tone, with dark green shades for windows and for electric lamps. This, with the light oak furniture, gives a very quiet, pleasing impression.

The plan of the library is entirely different from others in this vicinity; the desk stands in the exact center of the library, with stack room, children's room, reading room and hall radiating from it on diagonal lines. It was built with the idea of giving as much space as possible to the public use and of requiring but a few librarians to administer it. One person has complete supervision of the whole library from the desk. The reading rooms are each 26 feet square.

There is almost as much room in the basement as on the main floor, with finished walls and floors. These rooms will be used later as needed. The space under the children's room is filled by the furnace and coal rooms and cellar. There is also a pleasant staff room in the tower, over the entrance, reached by a winding stair, which is quite a feature of the interior architectural effect.

On the first day 500 books were circulated, the circulation for December being over 6900



volumes; the October circulation was 3400. It is, however, in the use of the pleasant reading rooms that the increased usefulness of the branch is most evident, as shown by the October record of 842 persons and the December report of 2213, an increase of 162 per cent.

This is the third Carnegie building to be erected in the Borough of Queens, the one at Far Rockaway being the first opened on Long Island, and the one at College Point, which was completed shortly afterward, the second. All three are branches of the Queens Borough Library, whose librarian, Miss Hume, states that three more Carnegie buildings will be completed in 1905, to house the Richmond Hill and Flushing branches, already existing, and the Elmhurst branch, which will be opened as soon as the building is ready.

#### THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION AT PORTLAND, ORE.

LIBRARIANS who attend the coming A. L. A. Conference in Portland, Oregon, next July, will find it possible to obtain many satisfactory and interesting views of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The Exposition, while not so large by any means as the World's Fair at St. Louis, is unique in that it is built with a view to compactness without overcrowding and may be seen within the time at the disposal of the average person. The Fair grounds are located fifteen minutes' ride on the car from the business center of things, on a site by far the most beautiful ever utilized for such a purpose. It embraces part of a triangular tract, bounded on the west by the foothills of the Cascades, and on the north by the Willamette river. A narrow strip of land separates the river from Guild's Lake, the natural, grand basin of the Exposition, and the government peninsula, roughly gourd-shaped, extends from the strip of land, the neck of the peninsula corresponding to the neck of the gourd. The main land, on which the principal exhibition palaces stand, slopes up from the lake shore and the buildings are clustered among the trees at the crest of the elevation. To the north and east rise the snow-capped peaks of the Cascades, the gleaming cones of Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier and Mt. St. Helens being plainly visible from the Fair grounds. Vistas of hill and dale, which were created at St. Louis only after years of work by an army of workmen laboring under the direction of master landscape artists, are found here as nature laid them out.

In several parts of the grounds, where embellishment by artificial means is fitting, the skill of the landscape gardener is found reflected in the sunken gardens. The largest of these will be in Columbia court, the central plaza of the Exposition. The gardens are located between two wide avenues and

will contain gorgeous tropical flowering plants separated by winding paths, with fountains freshening the air with cold, clear mountain water. In the center of the court will be placed a heroic statue of Sacajawea, the Indian maiden who twice saved the Lewis and Clark Expedition from destruction and guided the travellers through the wilderness. In front of the government building on the peninsula will be sunken gardens similar to those in Columbia court. On the lawn leading down to the lake front, native flowers and thousands of roses will grow. Guild's Lake is spanned by the Bridge of nations, an elaborate structure, on the mainland end of which is situated the amusement street called the "Trail."

The Fair will be a world's fair in every sense. Foreign participation will be on a scale not dreamed of when the Exposition project was conceived, almost every nation on the globe being represented, while the majority of the states in the union will make official state participation. Great interest will center about the exhibits from Japan and Russia, both nations having been attracted by the Oriental aspect of the fair. The Japanese are planning for a big pavilion, in which will be shown their products, manufactures, educational conditions, and display of fine and liberal arts. Russian participation will be on much the same lines, particular attention being given to silk weaving and other manufacturing industries.

Particular attention will be given to making the Exposition truly representative of the progress of the Pacific northwest during the century since Lewis and Clark explored the Oregon country and made their long and perilous journey to the Pacific Coast. Irrigation, forestry, and salmon fishing will be treated in a most comprehensive manner, and all the varied sides of western life and resources dealt with fully and completely.

#### ATLANTIC CITY MEETING.

THE usual annual union meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club, New Jersey Library Association, and Keystone State Library Association, will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., Friday and Saturday, March 31 and April 1, 1905. An invitation has been extended to the Council of the American Library Association to hold its interim meeting in connection with this convention, and invitations have also been sent to the New York Library Club, the Long Island Library Club and the Library Association of Washington City. Sessions will be held in the new Carnegie library building, opened in January. Owing to the distance and expense of the Portland Conference of the A. L. A., it is probable that the Atlantic City meeting this year will have an unusually large attendance. Announcements as to program, etc., will be issued later.

## American Library Association.

*President:* Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.  
*Secretary:* J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.  
*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

### MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held on Friday, Jan. 27, at the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Present: Dr. E. C. Richardson, Frank P. Hill, Miss L. E. Stearns, Miss Haines.

*Resignations* were presented in communication from the secretary, and accepted, as follows: from Council, Edwin H. Anderson and James K. Hosmer; from committees, Edwin H. Anderson and George F. Bowerman; from Sections, Clara W. Hunt as chairman of Children's Librarians Section.

*Vacancies in Council* were filled as follows: Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, to succeed Edwin H. Anderson, for the term expiring in 1906; Charles Wesley Smith, of the Seattle Public Library, to succeed J. K. Hosmer for the term expiring in July, 1905.

*Vacancies in committees.* Owing to the resignation of George F. Bowerman from the Committee on Reduced Postal and Express Rates, it was decided to leave that committee composed of three members, viz., Dr. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, Johnson Brigham. By the resignation of Edwin H. Anderson the Committee on Library Training is left composed of five members, viz., Miss Plummer, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss Katharine L. Sharp, Miss Kroeger, Miss Mary E. Robbins.

*Gifts and bequests.* The Board desired to formally record its appreciation of the admirable work done by Mr. Joseph LeRoy Harrison as Reporter of Gifts and Bequests for the past two years, and to request him to continue his services for 1905, and to submit with his 1905 report such a classified schedule as was recommended in his report for 1903-4. (Proc. 1904, p. 175.)

*A. L. A. Academy.* In accord with the resolution passed at St. Louis, directing the appointment of a committee of five of the Council to consider the matter of an A. L. A. Academy, as outlined by Mr. Dewey, and to report on same at interim meeting of the Council, the president announced the appointment of that committee as follows: Melvil Dewey, Herbert Putnam, W. T. Peoples, Miss Gratia Countryman, R. G. Thwaites.

*Interim meeting of Council.* It was voted that an interim meeting of the Council be held at Atlantic City in connection with the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Library Associations, March 31-April 1, 1905.

*Handbook.* It was voted, in accord with

the recommendation of the secretary, that publication of the 1905 handbook be postponed until after the Portland meeting.

*Budget, 1905.* The following budget for 1905, prepared by the treasurer and approved by the finance committee, was adopted, carrying estimated expenditures as follows:

On hand, Jan. 1, 1905..... \$1628  
 St. Louis proceedings (estimated)..... 1350

Receipts for dues 1905 (estimated) (1903. \$2574; 1904, \$2640).....	278 2500
	Estimate
	1905
Proceedings.....	\$1100
Stenographer.....	200
Handbook.....	125
Secretary's salary.....	250
Secretary's and conference expenses.....	450
Treasurer's expenses.....	125
Treasurer's travel.....	200
Committee on bookbuying.....	200
Committees, sections, etc.....	100
	\$2750

*Program for Portland Conference.* The program for the Portland meeting was discussed at some length. It was decided that the mere elementary aspects of library work should be emphasized, with special attention to state library commissions, travelling libraries, library work with children, and the founding, architecture and administration of small public libraries. Sessions will probably cover four days of approximately two general sessions each, with provision for committee, section and allied meetings.

HELEN E. HAINES, Recorder.

### PORTLAND CONFERENCE, JULY 3-7, 1905.

#### PRELIMINARY TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Travel Committee, F. W. Faxon, chairman, has issued a preliminary announcement regarding travel arrangements for the Portland Conference, in part as follows:

A special train consisting of Pullman sleepers, Pullman stateroom car, observation Pullman, dining car and baggage car, will leave New York, probably Saturday, June 24. Those from Pittsburgh, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago and other points will join the party en route or at Chicago or St. Paul. The train will run via the Canadian Pacific, allowing a full day at Banff, the great scenic point in the Canadian Rockies, and a day at Seattle.

Return may be made direct from Portland (with a 5½ days' trip through Yellowstone Park if desired). A delightful post-conference trip will be arranged from Portland to Alaska, covering about ten days. Or, the Alaska and Yellowstone trips may both be taken. The return for those going to San Francisco will be by central or southern routes, and the Yosemite may be visited if desired.

The Alaska trip is a thousand-mile cruise from Seattle among the islands of the North Pacific Coast, where there are none of the discomforts of the usual sea voyage, and in

almost continuous daylight. At Skaguay a train is taken over the new White Pass and Yukon Railway, to White Horse, one of the most interesting rides in North America.

The special train for the trip to Portland will carry somewhat more than one hundred people, yet the number must necessarily be limited and no more names can be booked after limit is reached. Each member is asked to interest the members of his family or intimate friends to join the excursion, and to make provisional reservation *at once*. The rates made are the lowest that ever have prevailed. The Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland and the many local excursions will afford entertainment for those not interested in the sessions of the A. L. A. A printed booklet will be mailed later to all requesting it, giving full details as to route, cost, length of journey, etc.

An early decision is necessary to get places on the train and rooms at Portland.

*Approximate Cost.*

	From New York	From Chicago
A. To Portland via Canadian Pacific, with stop at Banff and Seattle; home individually within 60 days via Northern Pacific, Great Northern or Oregon Short Line, by regular trains, including railroad ticket, full Pullman berth, stop-over, transfers, and all meals (stay in Portland excepted), about.....	\$167.00	\$125.00
If 25 persons return at same time the round trip rate, N. Y. to N. Y., will be about.....	\$157.00	
Stateroom (for two) outward from N. Y., extra per person.....	10.00	
Drawing-room, if for three, one way, extra per person.....	5.00	
Drawing-room, if two occupy it, one way, extra per person.....	17.00	
B. To Portland via Canadian Pacific, as in A, thence to San Francisco and home individually via central and southern routes, round trip.....	\$187.00	\$145.00
<i>Side Trips, (optional and at extra cost.)</i>		
a. Alaska, 11 days from Portland, about.....	\$55.00	
b. Yellowstone, 5½ days, on Northern Pacific, about.....	50.00	
c. Yosemite, 10 days from San Francisco, about.....	80.00	
The stay in Portland may be approximated as follows:		
Hotel Portland, European plan, \$2.00 a day each, but must be two in a room; meals <i>a la carte</i> . Say.....	\$20.00	
Outside accommodations may be had from \$2.00 a day upward, for room and board.....	\$10.00 to 15.00	
The stay in San Francisco at a good hotel will cost about \$4.00 a day for room and board.		

All intending to take the trip are requested to notify F. W. Faxon, chairman Travel Committee, 11 Chauncey Place, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

*Western and Southwestern Party.*

Trans-Mississippi members not on the route of the eastern party, expecting to go to Portland, will notify the secretary, who will arrange if possible a travel party via Denver and Ogden, home via northern route. Round trip rate from Missouri river \$45, sleeper \$23, probable total cost \$95. Address J. I. Wyer, Jr., University Library, Lincoln, Neb.

## State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE  
Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

The committee has issued "Public library document no. 7, 1904," devoted to "Law and method of obtaining state grant," with full practical directions for establishing a public library under the state law.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION,  
Edna D. Bullock, secretary, Lincoln.

The second biennial report of the commission (28 p. il. D.) is an encouraging record of the development of library interest in small cities and village communities. "Every town in the state having a population of over 4000 has a public library supported by taxation, and a library building—in some cases the gift of Mr. Carnegie, or of some former citizens, and in one case the building was paid for by local subscriptions. There are six cities between 3000 and 4000 in population, and four of these have flourishing public libraries, while a fifth one has a good Y. M. C. A. library. Of 122 towns having over 500 and less than 3000 population, only 15 have public libraries, and 18 others have association libraries." As a first step toward the establishment of public libraries, the effective and intelligent use of books in schools is regarded as essential, and the commission has given particular attention to the improvement of school libraries. "We have endeavored to reach every one of the 6666 school districts of the state with the suggestion that a school library be started, that only good books be selected, that reasonable prices be paid to reputable dealers, and that intelligent use be made of the books for the benefit of the whole community surrounding the school." A graded list of some 500 titles recommended for school libraries was published and distributed, and instruction to teachers in the use of books was given by the secretary in normal schools and county teachers' institutes. Improved conditions of library service and new buildings are noted, and the review of the use of the travelling libraries is most interesting. There are the usual statistics of Nebraska libraries, and the report as a whole is an excellent piece of work.

VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS,  
S. W. Landon, chairman, Greensboro.

The fifth biennial report of the commission, for 1903-4, appears as a pamphlet of 78 pages, with numerous illustrations of library buildings. During the period covered four towns have taken advantage of the library law, and a total of 99 free public libraries are reported as the result of the work of the commission during its ten years of existence. The report contains "Information in regard to the estab-

lishment of a library with state aid;" the "Annual book lists" for 1903 and 1904, of titles recommended for purchase; statistics and summarized reports of libraries; practical hints on purchase and organization; the state laws, etc.

**WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION.**  
Henry E. Legler, secretary, Madison.

It is pointed out in the fifth biennial report of the Wisconsin Commission, recently issued, that next year will conclude the first decade of the commission's work. During that period the state has advanced in its library activities from a condition almost negligible to one that is an example and inspiration to all concerned in library development. At the time of its establishment in 1895 there were 28 free public libraries in Wisconsin; in June, 1904, there were 126. In 1895 there were 3 library buildings, in June, 1904, there were 55. The decade has seen the employment of trained librarians, the establishment of travelling libraries, the organization of the successful summer library school, and an increase in library efficiency and activity that cannot be estimated.

The report refers suitably to the loss sustained by the commission in the resignation of its former secretary, Mr. Hutchins, and reviews the other events of the two years covered, most of which have already had due record in these columns. Miss Stearns reports for the department of travelling libraries, and gives striking instances of their value and influence in isolated districts. "When a library of 50 volumes sent to a little northern lake resort, is returned with a total circulation of 848 issues after the winter's reading, no one can doubt the appreciation by the readers of their inestimable privilege." The work of the department of instruction is fully set forth by Miss Cornelia Marvin, who refers to the plans for a series of institutes throughout the state, which, though frustrated last year by the disastrous fire in the capitol, will, it is hoped, be carried out during the next biennial period. That there are still 17 counties without free public libraries under the state law shows that the commission still has ample opportunities for work, despite the great advance already made. The usual summarized reports of individual libraries, and tabulated summaries of library statistics for the state are given.

As the commission will be provided with ample quarters for its full-course library school in the Carnegie Building of the Madison Public Library, now in course of erection, the Legislature has been asked to appropriate \$3500 per year for maintenance of the school.

The commission issues the first number of a bi-monthly *Bulletin* under date of January, 1905. It is compact, and well printed, covering 16 octavo pages, and giving some excellent short articles, record of library meetings, notes on libraries and librarians, etc.

## State Library Associations.

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

*Secretary:* Miss Anna Sawyer, Public Library, San Francisco.

*Treasurer:* Miss Anna Fossler, State University Library, Berkeley.

The annual dinner of the Library Association of California was held at the Occidental Hotel, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1904 and was attended by 50 members and guests of the association. Following the dinner, addresses on literary topics were made by J. C. Rowell of the State University Library; Charles S. Greene, of the Oakland Public Library; Miss Florence Whittier, of Mechanics' Library; Miss Wade and George T. Clark, of the San Francisco Public Library, and Melvin G. Dodge, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University Library. President Joy Lichtenstein was toast master.

Charles S. Greene, who is a trustee of the State Library of California gave an interesting talk on the good work now being done by that library, dwelling especially on the travelling libraries and the raised-letter books for the blind. He said that though in the past there had been a surplus in the library fund at the end of each year, he and his associates would see that it does not occur again, as they are confident that more good would come to the state through proper expenditure of the funds for library purposes than in permitting them to lie idle, where they draw no interest.

At the conclusion of the addresses President Lichtenstein said that although it had been the custom of the association to elect new officers at the time of the annual dinner, the election this year would be postponed until the next meeting.

The regular meeting of the association was held at the McCreery branch of the San Francisco Public Library, Friday evening, Jan. 13, 1905. President Lichtenstein presided. The minutes of last meeting and the report of the treasurer for 1904 were read and approved. The membership during the past year has increased from 75 to 150.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: president: Joy Lichtenstein, of San Francisco Public Library; vice-president: Minerva Waterman, Santa Cruz Public Library; treasurer: Anna Fossler, State University Library; secretary: Anna Sawyer, San Francisco Public Library.

President Lichtenstein read a letter from Miss Mary F. Isom, librarian of the Portland (Oregon) Public Library, inviting the members of the California Library Association to attend the A. L. A. meeting in Portland in the spring, and stating that "the Eastern people will not be satisfied unless San Francisco

is included in the itinerary either going or coming."

Melvin G. Dodge presented the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted:

WHEREAS, The California State Library has recently established a system of travelling libraries, undertaken the circulation of books for the blind, and in various ways enlarged and reinforced its service to the state, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Library Association of California takes pleasure in recognizing the admirable spirit characterizing the administration of the State Library, and takes this means of expressing it as a firm belief that a continuance of the present policy, if given proper support, will be of the utmost benefit to libraries and therefore to the people throughout the state.

Joseph O'Connor, principal of the Mission High School and president of the board of trustees of the San Francisco Public Library gave an account of the new McCreery branch library.

Mr. Dodge, librarian of the Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, extended a cordial invitation to the association to hold its next meeting at that university and the invitation was accepted with thanks.

MARGARET A. SCHMIDT, *Secretary*.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution.

*Secretary*: Frederick W. Ashley, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer*: Wm. S. Burns, Jr., Office of Documents.

The 82d regular meeting was held on Monday evening, Jan. 23, 1905, Dr. Cyrus Adler, first vice-president, presiding. About 60 members were in attendance. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, letters were read by the chair from Mr. David Hutcheson, declining the presidency of the association, and from Captain H. L. Prince, resigning his position as a member of the executive committee. On motion of Mr. F. H. Parsons the resignations were accepted with regret and the association proceeded to fill the vacancies. On motion of Mr. F. H. Parsons, put to vote by the secretary, the ballot of the association was cast for Dr. Cyrus Adler as president. On motion of Mr. Hanson, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for Mr. Theodore L. Cole as a member of the executive committee. Mr. J. C. M. Hanson was elected first vice-president, on motion of Mr. Bowerman. The election to membership of the following persons was next announced: Mr. Walter H. Lee, of the Copyright Office, nominated by the secretary; Mr. John D. Rodeffer of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, nominated by Miss M. A. Gilkey.

The report of the treasurer for the year 1904 was then read, showing a balance in hand of \$179.06.

The chair next introduced the principal

speaker of the evening, Miss L. E. Stearns, library visitor of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, whose subject was "Some phases of library work in the west." After a brief view of the early history of libraries in the Northwest Territory, the work of the western library commissions was described. Entertaining reminiscences were given of the speaker's work in the newly settled regions of Wisconsin in helping the people to books. After the conclusion of Miss Stearns's address at 9.50, the members of the association remained to meet her in an informal reception. FREDERICK W. ASHLEY, *Secretary*.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*, M. D. Bisbee, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.

*Secretary*: Miss H. L. Johnson, Free Public Library, Berlin.

*Treasurer*: Miss Edith Simmons, City Library, Manchester.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Newport on Thursday, Jan. 26. The weather conditions were very unfavorable, trains were delayed, and the attendance was very small.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$22.09 on hand. Officers were elected as follows: president, Prof. M. D. Bisbee, librarian of Dartmouth College Library, Hanover; vice-presidents, Olin S. Davis, librarian Laconia Public Library, and Miss Adelaide L. Merrill, Concord, N. H.; secretary, Miss Hattie L. Johnson, librarian Free Public Library, Berlin; treasurer, Miss Edith Simmons, City Library, Manchester.

It was voted to change Article 6 of the constitution to the form following: "Art. 6. The annual meeting shall hereafter be held on the last Thursday in June at such time and place as the executive committee may designate, provided that the date of the annual meeting may be changed in any year when the executive committee approve the change. Notice of the meeting shall be given by the secretary by circulars seasonably forwarded by mail or given in hand to each active member. Special meetings may be called and held in like manner."

Miss Maud E. Bloomingdale, librarian of the Keene Public Library, read a paper on "Library of Congress catalog cards." She gave a clear, concise statement of the cost of the cards, and a simple method of ordering, and stated that in her own personal experience in the recataloging of a library of some 13,000 volumes she had found the L. of C. cards to be of great help and value in every way.

A paper written by Miss Barker, of the Nashua Public Library, was then read, dealing with "The Bodley Club Library as we have found it." The Nashua Library subscribed to the Bodley Club in April, 1904, paying \$210 for the year, entitling them to a



constant supply of 250 books, to be exchanged as frequently as desired in payment of freight charges each way. Miss Barker said, "One hundred books for \$100 seems to me rather the better number for most libraries, for the selection must be made of books over six months published, though once in a while we have been fortunate enough to get a book a little under six months. At first, we in the library were inclined to cavil at the books sent us, as they were so largely Bodley Club selection, rather than ours, and we had fondly hoped to get the newest novels, as the Book-lovers supplied, but as the months have passed we find the public in general are very well satisfied."

Miss Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Public Library, Concord, spoke informally on the "Use and value of periodicals in reference work." She took for a text a quotation from a fragment of a letter found in a book. "It must be so nice to live near a library." The chief value of periodicals is their up-to-dateness. One hesitates to buy books on many current topics because such books are out-of-date before they are off the press. The fall of Port Arthur changed the situation materially before a recent book on the history of the war between Japan and Russia could be published. Wireless telegraphy and other recent inventions improve so rapidly that books about them are behind the times. One man comes to the Concord library and takes away the numbers of the *American Mechanic* for the last six months and will take nothing else. A clergyman called and said there should be something in the magazines about the recent Bishops' Conference at Boston. Just the information he required was found in several magazines. It seems odd to include archaeology among current topics, but recent discoveries are not described in books. Biographies of persons suddenly becoming famous can be found in magazines when not to be found elsewhere. The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, with its index, is very valuable. Short stories and anecdotes that are not hackneyed are often wanted, and these may be found in magazines.

Periodical indexes are a necessity in a library. The "Abridged Poole" indexes 37 magazines from 1815 to 1890, and is indispensable to the small library with few periodicals. The *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* is a cumulative index of great value. We also have now the *Library Index*. The public should be taught how to use these indexes. If you cannot bind your periodicals you can tie them up. The state library has bound volumes of magazines which will be sent to any library in the state that applies for them. Sometimes periodicals can be borrowed from other libraries. Periodicals are the sole references for some subjects and the best for many others. If you cannot buy them, beg, borrow or steal them. Miss Blan-

chard spoke briefly to those who were not library workers, urging them to state their wants as definitely as possible. She told of a reader who wanted a picture of an elephant with his trunk raised. She first called for natural histories. Having seen all these, she explained that she wanted something about vertebrates, then pachyderms, and only at length told just what she wanted. Some women once called for books on costume at the New York State Library and a large number of books were brought to them. After much time and close questioning it was found that they wanted the "Teachers' uniform-examinations."

President Winchell suggested that the public could aid the library by giving it all their periodicals that they did not wish to keep. Duplicates could be exchanged through the Library of Congress for others needed to complete sets or volumes.

Mr. Albro P. Reed, of the Manchester City Library, read a short paper on "Library exhibits," reviewing the various exhibits held at the leading libraries—such as the prints exhibits at the New York Public, amateur photography at the Case Library, arts and crafts at Scoville Institute, etc.—and giving useful hints as to sources from which material for exhibits may be obtained, among others the Library Art Club, Soule Art Co., and the New England views of the Boston & Maine R. R.

At the evening session Miss Bessie B. Scribner, of the Laconia Public Library, read a paper on "Best fiction of 1904," reviewing more or less critically the novels of the past year, which were grouped as problem-novels, novels of romance and adventure, novels of literary character, etc.

Rev. Dr. Richard L. Swain, of Laconia, was the last speaker, and delivered a strong and valuable address on "The library in the people's university." He said in substance:

The popular expression "The library is the people's university" is not correct. The library is not a university, nor can it be a university. It lacks the essential elements. Of course any university without a library is inefficient, but there is a people's university distinct from the type of Harvard or Yale. It is not my purpose to-night to discuss that part of a library that is devoted to entertainment rather than to instruction, nor to attempt to decide what proportion should be fiction. I will take for granted that there must be a part devoted to recreation and amusement and also a reading room for periodicals. We sometimes talk about the art of reading. It is a sad fact that the average person has not learned to read. Even professional people know of no other use for a library than mere amusement. No person can read intelligently unless he can read along the great lines of information. It would be demoralizing to send a youth into the Harvard library with

no special object. A man who simply reads is worth nothing.

A good definition for a university is "a place for original research" and it is astonishing to see how the great professors come to the librarian to learn what are the best things in their lines. The parallel is exceedingly close between a university and a community. In all kinds of communities, there are men who are grappling with the real things of life. People in factories often know more about chemistry than college men do. The librarian alone cannot constitute a library. He must work with the people. No class in the community should be overlooked. At present no library in New Hampshire looks out for the minister's wants. Ministers will buy for themselves more than they can afford. The library should supply them with the more expensive books and with others in greater abundance. Give them in the public library no more than they will give back to the community. At present also the Sunday school teacher finds no help in our libraries. These, the Sunday school teachers and the ministers, are doing real work in the community, or are at least going through the motions of feeding the people. At present, lads wild for science, get nothing. These boys ought to be gratified. Mechanics searching books are numerous when the library has anything for them. These real people will do more or less studying if the library provides the books they need. People would read in civics and such topics if they had the books. Ministers and professional men should feel interest in every part of the community, and the people should have community pride. Some lawyers tell me they never read anything but magazines. You cannot get any consecutive study from magazines. No educated man can read magazines only. One good book will do more for him than any number of magazines. The tools for original work should be furnished to every class in the community.

#### TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* G. H. Baskette, Nashville.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

Although organized in May, 1902, the first general meeting of the Tennessee Library Association was held on Jan. 18 and 19, 1905, in Nashville, in the Carnegie Library building. In attendance, interest and activity the meeting was most successful, and promises well for the future of the state association.

The first session was opened at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, by President Baskette, who expressed regret that owing to illness Governor Frazier was unable to be present and deliver the address of welcome, as arranged. He referred to the fact that although organized two years ago the association had held no state meeting until now,

and said that though Tennessee was behind other states in the library movement, the outlook for advance in that direction was encouraging. Papers were read as follows: "The practical side of library work and importance of technical methods," by Charles Johnston, of the Cossitt Library, Memphis; "Travelling libraries," by Miss Sabra Vought, Knoxville; "Value of library training," by Mrs. Pearl Kelly, Nashville; and "The outlook for a professional library organizer in the south," by Mrs. May Payne Fields, Nashville. There was discussion of almost every subject. The matter of library training proved particularly provocative, the need of a library school in Tennessee being advocated by several speakers, and a resolution was suggested recommending its establishment in some one of the state educational institutions.

The afternoon session was opened with a short address by ex-Governor James D. Porter. Miss Margaret Bright, of Chattanooga, read a paper on library conditions in East Tennessee, describing the libraries of Chattanooga and Knoxville; Mr. J. A. Holten, of Covington, county superintendent of schools, spoke on "Rural school libraries," and the circulation of small travelling collections of books among county schools; and Mrs. Richard Jones, of Vanderbilt University, read a paper on "The library and literary clubs."

Prof. Edwin Wiley, of Nashville, presented the following resolution which was adopted:

*"Resolved,* That the Tennessee Library Association recognizes the urgent need of a library training school in Tennessee, either in connection with one of the educational institutions of the state as a distinct department, or, if this be not feasible at an early date, that a nucleus for a permanent school of this character be promoted by library institutes or a summer library training school, through the agency of a State Library Commission."

In the evening the association held a joint meeting with the Public School Officers' Association, which was devoted to the general subject of libraries and schools, and brought out an attendance of 250 persons. It was opened with remarks by President Baskette, after which a paper on "The state library," written by Miss Mary Skeffington, was read, in her absence, by Miss Jennie Lauderdale. "The relation of the library and the public school" was presented for the library by Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, for the school by Professor P. A. Lyon; and papers urging the need of a state library commission were read by Miss Lauderdale and Professor S. A. Mynders. A discussion of the state library commission bill proposed followed.

Thursday morning's session opened with an address by Mayor Albert S. Williams on "The influence of a public library on citizenship." The president then appointed P. A. Lyon, Miss Vought, Miss Johnson and Mr. Johnston a committee to confer with the committee of the Public School Officers' As-



sociation in regard to asking the Legislature for state aid for the library movement.

"College libraries" were considered in a paper by Professor Edwin Wiley, of Vanderbilt University. The proposed bill for a state library commission was then read. It provides for a commission composed of the state superintendent of education, state librarian, librarian of the Nashville Carnegie Library, and two other members to be appointed by the governor. The members are to serve without compensation for four-year terms. There was general discussion. Miss Jennie Lauderdale thought the whole state should have a chance to be represented on the commission and that the residence of any particular librarian or library represented should not be designated. Miss Johnson thought Miss Lauderdale's point was well taken. She stated that were she on the commission she would cheerfully serve without compensation. She had a position now she prized above rubies, her heart was in the work and she desired no other library position. She wanted that understood. Other points in the bill were discussed, and an amendment was adopted providing different terms of office for the different members of the commission. The bill, as amended, was adopted. The last paper of the session was by F. B. Fisher, of Jackson, on "Organization of a new library."

At the final session on Thursday afternoon Mr. G. H. Baskette, gave an address on "The library board of trustees." This was followed by the transaction of general business. Mr. Baskette was authorized to appoint a committee of 25 to promote the passage of the proposed bill before the Legislature for a library commission. As the only law in existence bearing upon libraries authorizes municipalities of over 10,000 population to establish or maintain libraries by taxation, Miss Lauderdale asked that a feature be incorporated in the library bill allowing any locality to tax itself to maintain it, but it was decided that all technicalities and proposed amendments to the library laws should be left the legislative committee, with instructions to have enacted any amendments to any library law existing that may be deemed necessary.

Prof. Edwin Wiley directed attention to the work carried on by the Tennessee Historical Society for the preservation of the state archives, asking that the library association accord co-operation. He also suggested the propriety of the state library association joining the American Library Association. Both these suggestions were adopted as resolutions. An invitation to meet next year in Chattanooga was presented, but in view of the desirability of meeting in connection with the state educational association it was decided that next year's meeting should again be held in Nashville. The officers then serving were unanimously re-elected.

## Library Clubs.

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*.

*Secretary:* Charles H. Brown, John Crerar Library.

*Treasurer:* C. A. Larson, Public Library.

For its January meeting the Chicago Library Club was entertained at the Chicago Public Library by a reading by Mr. John Vance Cheney of selections mainly from his own poems. The reading, which was heartily appreciated and applauded, was followed by music and dancing. The desire was generally expressed that in the future social evenings should be held at more frequent intervals.

CHARLES H. BROWN, *Secretary*.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Charles A. Nelson, Columbia University Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Edyth L. Miller, Teachers' College Library, West 120th st.

*Treasurer:* Henry W. Kent, Grolier Club, 29 East 32d st.

The third regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Cooper Union on Jan. 12, 1904.

The business meeting was held at the beginning of the program, and new members were elected.

The general topic was "Professional and technical education in Greater New York," and the first address was made by Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the New York University Law School, who spoke on "Preliminary education for the professions."

Whether or not a college degree is necessary before taking a college course is a subject greatly discussed. In early times there was no question of preliminary education. Theologians were generally university graduates, but students of law and medicine rose from the ranks. At present some universities require the college degree, and others do not, but a certain amount of preliminary work is required by all for the protection of the classes from deficient students. Formerly the law schools were independent of the colleges; now the men are trained in the colleges for the professional work which follows, and it is a question whether this is actually necessary or really beneficial. In marking out a line of work for a profession it is wiser for a student to aim at broadening himself generally than to devote the early stages to a specific subject. Liberalizing courses should be encouraged, and severe mental training is of the utmost benefit, for the faculty of thought is lacking in all classes of students, and is possessed in no higher degree by college men than by any others.

The subject of "Technical education in Greater New York" was then discussed by

Mr. William McAndrew, principal of the Girls' Technical High School, Manhattan. He spoke of the gradual expansion of education from the days when the greatest stress was laid on the memory, to the time when the object of education is the development of the whole man. In this age of specific training, the importance of technical education is becoming more and more generally recognized, particularly in the western states, which provide for the teaching of the industrial professions at the state's expense. In most cases private philanthropy has taken the lead in establishing technical schools, and this has a distinct advantage over a public system which requires a much greater length of time in which to modify or change the plan of work. The technical work for men and boys is greatly in advance of that for women and girls, but the demand is constantly increasing for women who are trained workers, and many of the trades, such as bookbinding, dressmaking, millinery, commercial illustrating, and photography can be successfully taught in the schools.

EDYTH L. MILLER,  
Secretary.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* John Ashhurst, assistant librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.

*Secretary:* Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

*Treasurer:* Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, 1905, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. Mr. Ashhurst, after a brief sketch of the history of travelling libraries in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss L. E. Stearns, library visitor, Travelling Libraries Department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who addressed the club on "Some western phases of library work."

Miss Stearns said that the library movement was a part, not a follower of western emigration, and that the first library in the Northwest Territory was established at Belpre, Ohio, in 1795, by a son of General Israel Putnam of Vermont. Other libraries were founded in the middle West in the early years of the nineteenth century, and much was due to the efforts of William McClure, who, in 1845, gave \$72,000 to establish workmen's libraries in Indiana, and who may be called the Andrew Carnegie of his day.

At the present day there is in Wisconsin a large field for trained library workers, and especially for those accustomed to settlement work, as there are many foreign immigrants in the state. These people display great in-

terest and willingness to help in establishing free libraries, the advantages of which they appreciate highly. Much also is being done in sending travelling libraries to the lumber-camps of the northeastern section of the state, in which, throughout the winter, hard and solitary lives are led by the men whose method of spending a vacation is graphically presented in Holman F. Day's poem, "O'Connor," which was read delightfully by Miss Stearns. At Wausaukee, Wis., Senator Ryrd has erected a public library, unpretentious as to architecture, for the lumbermen of that district. The building is open from 6.30 A.M. to 11 P.M. daily, including Sundays, and contains besides the library, a comfortable smoking-room, a lunch-counter, bowling-alley, amusement room, and writing-room for the free use of its patrons, and forms the social center of the community. The library building at Plainville, Wis., contains also public baths and a hall which is used for dances and other social gatherings during the week and for church services on Sundays.

The town of Lead, S. D., has a public library, conducted on the broadest possible lines of administration, which is maintained entirely by Mrs. Hearst. In the state of Idaho travelling libraries are sent to mining-camps, sometimes over one hundred miles distant, on pack-mules. There are to-day but two public libraries in the whole state of Oregon. Library work in the west is still in its infancy, but it is hoped that the meeting of the American Library Association to be held at Portland, Oregon, in July, 1905, will prove a stimulus in awakening interest and activity in this direction.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Ashhurst, on behalf of the club, tendered Miss Stearns a vote of thanks for her very interesting account of Western library progress, and upon amendment of Mr. Thomson, this was made a rising vote. The usual reception in the upper rooms of the library followed upon the adjournment of the meeting.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

#### Library Schools and Training Classes.

##### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

The winter term of the school began Jan. 9. Jan. 10 Rev. H. Roswell Bates, of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church and Neighborhood House, New York, spoke to the students on "The moral code of the poor," and Jan. 11 on "The religious side of settlement work." Mr. Bates related his own experiences among the New York poor, giving a vivid picture of the conditions under which many of them live, and emphasizing the necessity of real friendliness and personal sympathy for the people in order to do suc-

successful work among them. These lectures were of special value and interest to the students and children's librarians who have so many opportunities, especially through the home libraries, of helping not only the poorer children themselves, but also their parents.

This month the students have also had the pleasure of hearing Miss Lutie E. Stearns, library organizer, Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Miss Stearns gave four lectures, Jan. 18-21. The subjects were as follows: "The problem of the girl," "Ideals in library life," "The library beautiful," "Some western phases of library work."

In addition to these special lectures, Miss Ruth E. Tappan, instructor in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Kindergarten College, is at present giving a course of ten lectures on "Principles of education."

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

On Jan. 25, Miss Lutie E. Stearns gave two helpful talks to the students of the school. The subjects were: "The library spirit," and "The library beautiful." The class had the pleasure of hearing on Jan. 24, Miss Stearns' lecture before the Pennsylvania Library Club on "Some western phases of library work."

#### POSITIONS.

Miss Edith F. Pancoast, class of '01, cataloger in the Connecticut State Library at Hartford.

Miss Ina F. Nelson, class of '03, cataloger in the Library of Congress.

Miss Daisy B. Sabin, class of '04, cataloger in the Public Library, Davenport, Iowa.

Miss Jennie F. Scott, class of '04, cataloger in the Indiana State Library.

Miss Eva Maud Chidester, class of '04, assistant in the Public Library of Evanston, Ill.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The early part of the school year has been marked by more than the usual number of visiting librarians. Several of them were foreign delegates to the last conference of the American Library Association, on their way home from St. Louis.

Among such visitors were Dr. Henri La Fontaine, of Brussels; Mr. L. Stanley Jast, of Croydon, England; Dr. Wolfstieg, of Berlin; and Dr. Aksel Andersson, of Upsala, Sweden. M. La Fontaine, Mr. Jast and Dr. Andersson addressed the school, and thus the students gained a little idea of the notable St. Louis Conference, which only one of their number was privileged to attend.

On Jan. 10 Dr. Herbert Putnam visited the school and delivered an able address on "The Library of Congress."

Miss L. E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, gave four lectures Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, choosing as her subjects, "Some western phases of library work," "The problem of the girl," "The library spirit," and "The library beautiful." Her visit was thoroughly enjoyed.

The weekly library news letter, prepared by the senior class for the *Albany Argus*, is now in its fourth year. An attractive addition this year is an appropriate cut, which was borrowed from Mr. J. C. Dana, of Newark, and reproduced by the *Argus*.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The holiday recess was unusually long this year, extending from Dec. 24 to Jan. 10, but it is the only recess which the university takes from September to June.

In the senior seminar the library students have been studying the history and present condition of the book trade in the United States. The publishing houses of each large city were studied in turn. Each student reported on a different house, obtaining information through research and direct correspondence. At the close of the reports on Chicago, New York, and Boston, each student wrote a report on the book trade of these cities. These reports were all read and discussed in class, forming the basis of a final report on the book trade in the United States in 1904 which each student prepared. At the last meeting before the holidays, the class made an exhibit of American books, and each student explained her selection as illustrating specialty, edition, or mechanical features of books of her publishers. The result of the work has been quite satisfactory. The students perceptibly improved in methods of investigation and in form of reports, they learned to weigh evidence, to notice mechanical details, and to draw conclusions from a mass of disconnected facts. The exhibit served as a balance to the reports which in many cases were based on reports sent from the publishing houses themselves and, therefore, not unprejudiced.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, Director.

## Reviews.

JAMES, Montague Rhodes. *The Western manuscripts in the library of Emmanuel College [Cambridge]: a descriptive catalogue* by Montague Rhodes James. Cambridge, At the University Press, [New York, Macmillan Co.], 1904. 14+178 p. O. 5s. net.

To his other catalogs of manuscripts in the Cambridge College libraries, Dr. James now adds a descriptive list of those in the library of Emmanuel College. His catalogs previously published include those of the manuscripts in the Fitzwilliam Museum, of which he is director, and the libraries of Sidney Sussex, Jesus, King's, Eton, St. Peter's, and Trinity colleges of Cambridge University, the last in four volumes. Like

its predecessors, the present volume is a splendid specimen of the descriptive catalog, worthy of the great university from whose press it issues, in matter, form, and paper. The author at the end of his preface puts the case for the cataloger of manuscripts (and of books, too, for that matter) in most admirable fashion when he says:

"I hope, too, that my work may help to clear a path for the researcher of the future; if it conduces, indirectly, alike to the preservation of good old books and to the production of good new ones, it will fulfill all the expectations I have formed of it."

The book begins with a table showing the correspondence in numbers between the present catalog and the *Catalogi Manuscriptorum Angliae*, published in 1697. Then follows a list of monastic and other ancient owners of manuscripts, a list of donors of manuscripts, and a list of manuscripts now missing, before the body of the catalog begins. There are 264 manuscripts described, of which a few are marginalia of printed works. The author calls attention to the number of Greek manuscripts in the collection, of which several are of importance. There are in addition numerous specimens of illumination of a character far above the ordinary, if one may judge from the descriptions. There are eleven Latin Bibles, and at least three important Greek Biblical manuscripts. Augustine and Jerome are the authors best represented. Of the classical authors, Aristotle, Herodotus, Hesiod, Persius, Pindar, and Theocritus are the most important. The church fathers are well represented, and there seems to be much material for mediæval English history present in the collection.

The description of the manuscripts seems in general most excellent. If any criticism were to be made, it would be that in giving the contents the author's remarks are not distinguished from the headings by different type. But this is strictly a minor detail, and not of any great importance. The collation is always given with extreme care, any defects being noted. All indications of previous ownership are also scrupulously noticed. Too much praise cannot be given to the extremely full contents notes which Dr. James has made. The patience and skill required to make these both accurate and inclusive are known only to those who have attempted the same sort of work.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the necessity of having such catalogs of manuscripts on the shelves of our American libraries. The number of American scholars who are compelled to visit Europe in search of manuscripts is already respectable and is growing. Such investigators should be furnished with all possible bibliographical material before setting out on the journey. The saving of time and money which is effected by the knowledge of exactly where to go is at once evident. It is particularly in the fields of

history and classical philology that manuscripts are in demand, and it should not be possible for an American scholar to start on his travels without a complete list, so far as it can be obtained from published catalogs, of what he wishes to see. No inconsiderable part of a thorough training in palæography, whether for historical or philological purposes, is the careful study of the bibliographical aids to investigation. We may not be able to rival the European collections, at least in the field of mediæval western manuscripts, but there is no solid reason why we should not possess a reasonable complete equipment in catalogs and inventories of the treasures of the European libraries. We may not engage in the production of such aids to research by way of competition, but we can assist in the matter of enlarging the market for them.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

PETHERBRIDGE, Mary. The technique of indexing. London, Secretarial Bureau, 52A Conduit st., 1904. 181 p. D. \$1.25 net.

Indexing, Miss Petherbridge points out, is too often regarded as a branch of cataloging, although it is quite a different matter. Her book is intended to answer the question "How is an index made," and it is a clear, compact, and practical manual of first principles and approved methods in professional indexing. It will be most helpful to the beginner in such work, but though it is expressly stated that "it does not pretend to teach anybody already in the profession," it is very suggestive to the more experienced indexer. The chapters deal with the index as a whole; general classification; the minute structure of entry making, alphabetizing and arrangement; rules for names; subject-headings, and such special work as the indexing of historical or genealogical records, of correspondence, card indexes of names, etc. The point of view is essentially practical, and the manual is based on the experience of many years in elaborate special and general indexing. Examples of style, arrangement, indentation and varying uses of type are generously given, and the consistency and clearness of the completed index is kept constantly in view. Had Miss Petherbridge carried her manual further into the minutiae of advanced indexing, giving more details, and discussing and analyzing representative book-indexes, its value to the experienced indexer would have been enhanced, but in its present form it is none the less a most useful tool in a profession which has few aids of the sort. Indeed, the first principles of indexing have never been better stated than in three of the pithy paragraphs that are grouped among her prefatory "definitions":

"The indexer must remember that while he knows all about the book, the man for whom he makes the index may know nothing. "In making an index, the point of view to be taken is that of the reader.



"The soul of indexing, as of wit, is brevity. But in an index nothing must be left to the imagination."

Although the type is good, the book is unattractive in its make-up, the paper being coarse and the volume stiff and unpleasing to handle.

VAN TYNE, Claude Halstead, and LELAND, Waldo Gifford. Guide to the archives of the Government of the United States in Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1904. 14+216 p. O.

It is, of course, a very excellent thing that we Americans are stirring thus early to co-ordinate what we have in this country of historical material. England, whose history was old when America was discovered, did not, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, take active measures to ascertain the extent of her historical resources. She did not effect a plan for the concentration of them until near the fourth decade of the same century, and not until some years after that, did she enter upon the publication of the very excellent system of calendars now issuing. The only work, in America, comparable to these calendars, is that which has hitherto been done by the federal Bureau of Rolls and Library, which, more recently, has been augmented by that of the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. In both of these cases, however, the object is the display of a select portion only of the contents of a single bureau of the government. While the method of their productions is closely allied to that of the calendars of H. B. M. Public Record Office, the scope even of the contemplated American productions, will, it is believed, necessarily be far more restricted than is that of the British publications, until some plan for centralization of material shall have been carried out. The concentration of the federal archives of the United States has several times been broached, and since the re-housing of the Library of Congress transfers of considerable extent from the departments have been made.

It is, then, as a collector and organizer primarily of historical material rather than as a publisher, that America will have to profit by the example of England. The fact that material which properly forms part of federal archives, may have become incorporated in state archives, will undoubtedly produce occasional complications. The same difficulty has been encountered in England in the case of great families who have become possessed, through inheritance, or through purchase *en bloc*, of material whose proper place should have been in the federal archives. There, in order that the contents both of federal and private archives may be made known for the benefit of the public, the Historical Manuscripts Commission, created

by royal commission in 1869, devotes itself to the calendaring of manuscripts in private archives, and the Public Record Office, created by act of Parliament in 1838, occupies itself solely with federal archives. The work of these two agents, while having a parallel purpose, is quite distinct in administration. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1902, 75 persons were employed in the Public Record Office at a total expenditure, for salaries only, of £19,866. It cannot be said, from any records available, what the extent of either the personnel or the expenditure per annum of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is. It is administered, however, by a named body, supplied with a secretary, and authorized to appoint inspectors. All expenditure for inspection, compilation, conveyance and printing of manuscripts is paid for out of public funds.

In America, on the contrary, the Historical Manuscripts Commission is financially unprovided for, and there exists no office corresponding to the Public Record Office. In the absence of a general regulation for the collection of archives, it may be supposed that their care is such as each depository is able to give them. This lack of federal solicitude for a most important class of material is made more conspicuous by the consideration shown it in most of the American commonwealths, where tenement and care is granted it.

It is, therefore, in the absence of definite information concerning our federal archives, with gratitude that we accept this monograph of Messrs. Van Tyne and Leland, authorized in one of the first grants of the Carnegie Institution, and published under the direction of Professor McLaughlin of the Bureau of Historical Research. Upon its first examination one has an impression of the paucity of American federal archives. After a more careful perusal it is noted that there are some 27,250 bound volumes accounted for, in addition to numerous separate papers, and loose papers in boxes and in chests. Assuming that each one of these volumes contains on an average ten manuscripts, and that ten manuscripts calendared per diem would be a fair average of work, it may be calculated that it would take ten persons eight years to make a calendar of the manuscripts accounted for in this monograph.

The arrangement is by depository, dependent depositories being included under the superior organization, and each having its own consideration in the descriptive text.

It was supposed (p. iii.) "that a short history of each bureau or division, and a succinct statement of its duties, methods of work, and mode of keeping its records, would be of service to all students interested in the mechanism of the government or in the growth of its administrative machinery, and would at the same time be the safest guide to those seeking to know where the archives



of a certain character are likely to be found. As a result the work has developed into a survey of all the branches, bureaus and divisions of the federal government in Washington, and includes more than a mere description of their records and collections." The writer has had occasion once before (*L. J.* 27:281), in the case of the preface of the "Document index," published in 1902, to deplore the assumption of the claim of comprehensiveness and of finality in a general bibliographical compilation of federal material. And it is not easy to understand why it should be expected that a person having occasion to make reference to the archives, would be in the least "interested in the mechanism of the government or in the growth of its administrative machinery." If a person were so interested, would he hunt up a guide to the archives to gratify his interest? On the other hand, it is clear that it may have been most essential for the compilers of this "Guide," previous to making their inspections, to have thoroughly familiarized themselves with a history of the various departments. In view of their claim to give "a survey of all the branches and divisions of the federal government in Washington," for the benefit of the interested, it is fair to ascertain how far that claim is justified. Upon comparison of a number of these notes, descriptive of the province, etc., of a given office, it must be said that the same material is found more concisely and convincingly put together in the last edition of the "Congressional directory." Moreover, in the "Guide," this descriptive information is not always given with uniformity. For instance, in the case of the Register of Treasury—who by the way does not appear in the index—no mention is made of one of his particularly important duties, viz., the collection of statistics respecting foreign commerce. Though these statistics have been published annually by the Register since 1790 or 1791, they were not legally required until 1820 (*iii.*, *St. L.*, 541). It is also, if we are not mistaken, in this office that the work of the later Statistics Bureau of the Treasury Department originated.

As to the arrangement by depository, it is a perfectly useful arrangement if an inventory of the depositories is desired. If, on the other hand, it was the intention (*p.* vii.) "to prepare a guide that should show in what office . . . any particular class of material is to be found," then, a classed arrangement, with chronological subdivision, would have been the more useful. A searcher in these archives has, it may be assumed, some definite fact, or subject, or person as his object of inquiry. As an instance it may be taken to be immigration. According to the "Guide" (*p.* 175) federal immigration archives do not antedate 1891. As a matter of fact, the Secretary of State published immigration tables annually for the half century succeeding 1820, pursuant to provision of the act of March 2, 1819. From 1870 to 1890 there is, we believe,

a hiatus in the federal figures, which can, however, largely be filled by reference to the figures of the New York State Emigration Commissioners to 1890, when the figures are taken up again by the federal government. A plan of this sort applied to all the federal archives would probably have met the most usual kind of inquiry more directly than the plan adopted.

It is fully as necessary for the historical bibliographer as it is for the professional historian to have an adequate conception of the work to be undertaken, and to express himself with as great caution and circumspection. It may be doubted whether a qualified historian of American foreign relations would corroborate the statement made in the "Guide" (*p.* 2): "for here [in the State Department] alone is found the complete record of our foreign relations." It may be, it should be the fact, that here is found a complete record of the correspondence of diplomatic and consular agents of this government. Frequently, however, diplomatic negotiations are conducted by, and involve, other agents of the government. "Commanders of ships of war, at sea and on foreign stations, are, in a sense, agents of the government, and, as such, come directly under the operation of international law" (*Hamersley*, ed. 1881, 305). Those of our negotiations with Japan which were actually prosecuted before the appointment of the Harris mission, were conducted by naval officers specially empowered. Correspondence relating to the occupation of San Juan Island, while foreign relations are involved, is largely military, and so on.

On the whole this summary of the federal archives should be welcomed as a useful contribution to historical bibliography. It is perfectly understood that the Carnegie Institution recognizes this work as preliminary, and the fact, therefore, that it may be the stepping stone to a more comprehensive exposition of federal historical resources is compensation for the compactness of this "Guide."

A. R. HASSE.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for January contains three articles on a special subject: "Local collections, what should be collected and how to obtain materials," by W. H. Kearley Wright; "The classification and arrangement of local collections," by R. T. Richmond; "Local and county photographic surveys," by T. Duckworth. These form a practical and fairly comprehensive guide to the formation and development of local historical collections.

The *Library World* for January contains but one long article, "The social aspect of the library movement," by Fred. Haworth, of Manchester, and the usual local and general notes and reports.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing. Modern library work; its aims and its achievements. (*In Dial*, Feb. 1, p. 73-76.)

A review of library conditions, "as suggested by the St. Louis Conference of the American Library Association." Co-operation is regarded as one of the chief ideals of modern library work, and the Library of Congress printed cards as the most important step toward its realization. The many other activities and tendencies of "library expansion" are concisely reviewed.

#### LOCAL.

*Beloit (Wis.) College L.* The \$50,000 Carnegie library building was dedicated on Jan. 5, when addresses were made by Horace White, of New York; Dr. R. G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* The Williamsburgh Carnegie branch building was formally opened on the afternoon of January 28 when appropriate exercises were held. This is the largest and the most expensive of the Brooklyn Carnegie branches and is the second in order of completion. It is built on a triangular site and the spacious rooms are excellently arranged. The delivery hall is circular, with a square central desk, beyond which are the stacks, arranged for open access. The north wing is devoted to the large main reading and reference room, the west wing to a children's room, and the second floor provides ample space for study rooms, a room for teachers, cataloging, staff rooms, etc. The book capacity of the building is 30,000 v., and at present there are about 15,000 books on the shelves. The librarian-in-charge is Herbert W. Fison.

The Bedford branch Carnegie building, on Franklin avenue near Fulton st. was opened on Feb. 4, and the Dekalb branch, at Bushwick and Dekalb avenues, on Feb. 11, and in January the newspaper and magazine reading room of the new addition to the Montague branch, formerly the Brooklyn Library, was ready for use.

*Dayton (O.) P. L.* (44th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1904.) Added 4489; total 58,756. Issued, home use, 167,134 (fict. 48%; juv. fict. 21%); ref. use 77,968. New cards issued 3114; total cardholders 20,801. Receipts \$23,191.68; expenses \$18,355.85 (books and periodicals \$5,320.20, binding \$572.87, salaries \$8700.83, supplies and printing \$880.28, fuel and light \$806.90.)

In the lending department innovations of the year were the provision of "reserve postal," and adoption of the two-book system. "A comparison of the figures for the past ten years shows (1) that the total amount of home reading taken from the library in the last year has increased 61,000 volumes, or

57.5 per cent.; (2) that its character has improved 17.2 per cent.; (3) that the number of volumes used for reference work has more than doubled; and (4) that, including museum privileges, and other important changes and extensions in public service, the cost for books and administration is practically the same for each volume of book service to the public."

In the school department, from a collection of 3500 v., 11,487 were circulated, of which 52.1 per cent. were non-fiction. There are four deposit stations in school buildings. The year's statistics show that "68 per cent. of the book service for the public is through the medium of the lending department." Miss Doren gives an admirable review of the consultation and reference work, of which only partial record can be made. Work was begun on the erection of an addition to the building, to be used as a study hall, instead of introducing a gallery into the book stack as had been at first planned.

The library has a small collection of books for the blind, and weekly out-loud readings for blind persons have been given since September, 1903. This work is carried on by volunteers, under the direction of Miss Matilda Light, of the library staff. Several home libraries have been established by volunteer service, and a collection of Hungarian books was installed in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on the West Side, where they were enthusiastically received.

It is pointed out that the library, in the character of its collections and its service has now passed from the class of small libraries to that of the larger city library. In line with this development recommendations are made for public reading rooms, in combination with branch libraries or deposit stations, to be quartered when possible in school buildings; for more space at the four branches already established in school buildings; for a children's reference and circulating department; and for enlarged space for the museum to extend its work, especially in travelling collections for the schools.

*Duquesne, Pa. Carnegie F. L.* The first annual report of the librarian was submitted on Jan. 9. It gives the following facts: Added 8128; withdrawn 27; total 8101. Issued 35,825 v., during the seven and two-fifths months the library was open, of which 22,004 v. were juvenile books. The fiction percentage was 60. "On the basis of population each person in Duquesne draws six books per year. On the basis of volumes each book in the library circulates 7½ times yearly."

The reference room contains, in addition to the usual general reference works and bound periodicals, 270 volumes of selected literature, and a special technical collection. This collection "comprises 300 volumes on chemistry, iron, steel, metallurgy, electricity,

drawing and allied topics, which have been placed on open shelves in the reading room for the benefit of mill men. The technology librarian at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh rendered valuable assistance in selecting the books for this collection. A list of these books, with notes, will be published in the near future and distributed free of charge among those interested."

In the children's room two story hours are conducted each week. Small branch libraries have been established in the neighboring towns of Clairton and Donora.

Mr. Jennings writes: "This institution differs from most Carnegie libraries in that the building also houses a club and a music hall with a well-equipped stage. The quarterly club membership ranges from 50 cents for children to \$2 for men, and entitles any resident to the use of the gymnasium, bowling alleys, billiard room, baths, swimming pool and club parlor. The average membership for 1904 was 591. The library also maintains an orchestra, a dramatic club, an entertainment course, six educational classes, and various other features."

*Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L.* (31st rpt.—year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 3111; total 34,617. Issued, home use, 102,595; lib. use 28,304; issued through the schools 4695. New cards issued 2522; cards in force 4962. Receipts, \$17,825.15; expenses \$10,113.09 (books and periodicals \$2771.05, binding \$415.73, re-binding \$641.73, salaries \$3906.97, heating and lighting \$571.71.)

One-fourth of the library's income is reserved as a fund for the equipment of the new building, and strict economy of administration has been practised. "While our total expenditures for books have been less this year, we are paying a much higher rate for books, owing to the increased price due to the net price system established by the American Publishers' Association. This advance in price has necessitated greater care in buying, and in cases where net books are not immediately needed, we usually defer purchase until the year's limit of the 10 per cent. rule, or watch for opportunities to buy from clearance sale catalogs."

*Gastonia (N. C.) P. L.* On Dec. 30, 1904, the library was opened to the public, the formal exercises being held in the opera house, with a reception following in the library. Dr. J. C. Galloway, president of the board of trustees, presided, and the chief address was delivered by D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte. The library, which opens with 700 v., was organized in April, 1904, when a library association was formed with a membership fee of \$1 and dues of 10 cents a month. The Y. M. C. A. gave cordial co-operation, offering to turn over the use and income of its building to the library association, on condition that the association keep the property insured and in good repair, and surrender it, when re-

quired, on a three months' notice. It offered also to turn over to the library the funds remaining after the expenses of altering and equipping the building had been met. By this arrangement the library was provided with suitable quarters, a nucleus fund of about \$300, and an income of \$30 a month. It is managed by a board of nine directors, and opens with about 700 volumes on its shelves. The librarian, Miss Cole, has had experience in the library of the University of North Carolina, and the little library has entered upon its work under favorable conditions.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* Work has been begun upon a street index to borrowers which it is believed will be a valuable addition to the library records. It will show what sections of the city are not reached by the library, and should be useful as a guide to the establishment of deposit stations or other agencies for circulation.

*Hagerstown, Md. Washington County F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1904.) Added 2414; total 13,904. Issued 71,520, of which 55,417 have been circulated in the city, 15,788 at the different stations in the country, and 315 through the small Sunday-school libraries sent to remote districts. There are 4785 registered borrowers, as against 4584 in 1903.

This is an extremely interesting report, especially in its indication of the wide use and usefulness of the library through the small settlements of the county. There are now 55 county stations, an increase of 17 during the year. Of these 25 are in places not accessible by railroad, trolley or stage, the cases of books being carried back and forth by the library janitor, who has averaged in this work three trips a month throughout the year. "A 'library wagon' constructed purposely for the transportation of the cases and also built to carry an assortment of books which could be left at houses along the route, is another step in the county work which the librarian is anxious to attempt. Washington county is especially well adapted for the testing of this new departure, for we have good roads and the different districts could be laid out in routes which would cover the ground very comfortably." The county stations have in several cases led to the establishment of literary or reading societies and local reading rooms.

A new and more spacious children's room was opened in December, 1903, and 600 new books were added, giving a total of approximately 2000 in this department. A story hour has been a constant feature of the work with children, and there has been a steady succession of picture bulletins on timely subjects. For school work teachers are allowed 10 books, to be kept throughout one school term if desired, and mounted pictures are circulated. A beginning has been made toward the systematic visiting of the county schools.

Miss Titcomb gives a reproduction of the title-page of an old catalog of "Jacob D. Dietricks Circulating Library," one of the treasures of the present collection. This library flourished in "Hagers-Town" in 1801, and some of the quaint titles found in its time-stained pages are noted, as amusing contrasts to the literature of the present day.

The library has held an exhibit of Japanese colored photographs, and an arts and crafts exhibit, and during the winter a lecture was given by Mr. Jacob A. Riis. As a whole the report gives a most suggestive and gratifying picture of the influence of a library in a rural community.

*Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie L.* (7th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904. Added 2070; total 20,390. Circulation 132,394; increase 25.5; fiction 47.1 per cent. Reference use 46,350. Per capita circulation per population 5; per reader 16.2; times the number of volumes in the library circulated 6; cost of circulating each volume as per running expenses 19.2 cents.

An inventory just completed shows a loss of 185 volumes, covering a period of three and one-half years. Out of 68 readers using a special collection at the summer playground, 33 afterward became regular readers at the library. High water mark was reached in November when 17,212 volumes were circulated, which is equal to the volumes in the circulating department. Ten stations are conducted in suburban schools. School use 51,326; circulation of pictures 10,550. Fourteen study clubs with a membership of 232 are fostered. Reading lists are mailed to club members one month before their papers are due.

*Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L.* (5th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1904.) Added 737; total 6029. Issued, home use 32,986 (fict. 20,792). New cards issued 552; cards in force 4993. Receipts \$3837.29; expenses \$3243.18.

The completion and opening in August of the Carnegie building, erected at a cost of \$25,000, was the most important event of the year. Besides a German collection and a small number of French books, the library contains collections of Polish, Bohemian and Norwegian books.

*Marion (Ind.) P. L.* Local interest has been enthusiastically awakened by a movement for a loan exhibition, designed to celebrate the opening of a permanent museum in connection with the library. The exhibition was held during the month of February and included many interesting natural history exhibits in addition to the works of art. The movement has been so generally popular that it has been decided to make the art loan an annual affair, and some preliminary arrangements have been made with some of the better known American artists with that end in view. Art interests have been but little developed in this part of Indiana, so that the

initiative taken by the library is regarded as most valuable.

The report of the librarian for the year 1904 was submitted to the city council on Jan. 17. It gives the following statistics: Added by purchase 1616; total 12,234. Issued 61,335; visitors to reading room 32,670. Receipts \$8680.30; expenses \$6191.92. There were 3330 borrowers' cards issued from Feb. 23, 1904, to the end of the year, and the gain in circulation from March 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1905, was 12,303 over the previous year.

*Mason City (Ia.) P. L.* The \$30,000 Carnegie building was dedicated on Jan. 10, a reception being held in the library in the afternoon, and the dedication exercises at the opera house. Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$20,000 was supplemented by \$10,000, raised by the citizens.

*New York P. L.* The Carnegie branch building, at 328 East 67th st., was opened with formal exercises on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 20. This is the 28th branch of the Public Library, but it is the first to be established directly by that library, the previous 27 having been acquired by consolidation from previously existing institutions. The building is the sixth of those erected through the Carnegie fund. It has three stories and basement and is 50 x 80 feet. It resembles the other Carnegie library buildings of the borough in having three large arched openings on the main story. The front is plain but massive, and like that of most of the Carnegie buildings is of Indiana limestone. The basement is occupied by rooms for storage and work, containing also wardrobe lockers for the use of the staff, by a boiler room and by toilet rooms. The main floor, which is entered at the right of the front through an ornamental vestibule with a domed roof of glass, contains the circulation and reference rooms for adults and a small office or work room. On the second floor are the children's circulating and reading rooms. The third floor is occupied chiefly by the general periodical and newspaper reading-room and has glass cases for exhibition of prints or books. On this floor is also a retiring room for the library staff with facilities for preparing luncheon. Above this is a partial story are the janitor's apartments, including five rooms and bath.

The trim of the entire building is in light oak and the walls are covered with canvas which is painted in a creamy tint with a dark olive green dado. The building is heated throughout with hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books operated automatically by electricity. The building with its equipment cost about \$75,000 exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city.

The Cathedral Free Circulating Library, heretofore conducted as an independent institution, has been consolidated in the Public Library system, the consolidation going into effect on Jan. 1, 1905.

*New York State L.* The library has issued its 86th annual report, covering the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, and bearing date 1904. Its belated appearance makes, of course, much of its information out-of-date, but it should be summarized for record purposes. Additions to the general collection amounted to 12,906 v., with a total of 502,923, of which 287,972 are in the state library proper, 64,309 are in travelling libraries in the Home Education Department, and 150,642 are duplicates. In the reference department about 275,000 v. were consulted, being an estimated increase of 55,000 over 1902. There were loaned 30,347 v., aside from the 32,431 v. issued through the travelling libraries and the 2408 v. sent out from the library for the blind. There were also lent 22,556 pictures and slides and 24 lanterns.

"The annual report of the loss to the state in salaries because of insufficient room to do the work properly must be repeated till a new building is provided. We require for our additions, duplicates and state publications in our charge for distribution a mile of running shelving each year. We are crowding into every possible nook the cheap and inflammable pine boxes for temporary shelves. If the new building were started at once, it would take from three to five years to complete it, and before that time the pressure will be almost intolerable and will be a constant loss to the state in paying for extra labor which could be saved by suitable space."

"Some experiments have been made this year in clipping and classifying magazine material from duplicates of magazines containing important articles on legislative topics. The articles will be cut out, bound in manila covers and filed vertically. This plan should be greatly extended. So far as practicable, we should classify information rather than books; certain sets should be separated and certain books and journals regularly cut up and the important material classified by subject."

The condition and work of the various departments are reported upon, as is the Home Education division, and the State Library School.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* An exhibition of the materials, tools, and processes of book-binding, with examples of plain and decorated binding, was opened at the library on Feb. 4, when an address on the subject was delivered by Mr. Ernest Dressel North.

*Newburgh (N. Y.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904; in Rpt. of Board of Education, 1904, p. 53-57.) Added 1311; total 30,745. Issued 74,486. New registration, 624. To the school libraries 442 v. were added,

making a total of 3758; "except that these books are counted as library books, they have no adequate representation in our library statistics."

The library was closed during July to permit important and much needed repairs, and the complete redecoration of the rooms. "This is only the second time the library has been closed for repairs since its first opening, in 1878."

*Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L.* (9th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 1190; total 13,134. Issued, home use, 78,161 (fict. 48,597; juv. fict. 15,868.) New registration 3646; total registration 7318. Receipts \$10,722.64; expenses \$10,294.53 (books \$1078.03, periodicals \$275.76, binding \$516.80, salaries \$2472, rent \$750, furniture \$2965.25.)

The attractive Carnegie building has greatly aided the work and given ample facilities, the children's room and the quiet reading room being especially enjoyed. There is a small collection of books for the blind, which is extended by loans from the state library, and a corner in the reading room has been set aside for the use of blind persons.

*Plainfield (Ind.) P. L.* The new library building was dedicated on Jan. 27, the chief speaker being W. R. Henry, state librarian. The building cost \$1700, and contains 1278 v.

*Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. and Reading Room.* The library has issued its first published report, which is practically an historical account of its development since its opening in 1882, in one room in a business building, with about 100 volumes. The present building was erected and given to the library in 1886 by Job Male, and in 1893 a bequest of \$10,000 was left to the library by George H. Babcock for the establishment of the "Babcock scientific library," with provision for its maintenance from real estate rentals. The library now contains 27,887 v., of which 2842 were accessions of the previous year. It has 3093 card holders, and in 1904 circulated 49,181 v., of which 22,746 were fiction. "This exceeds by 3548 the circulation during the last preceding year, and analysis shows a greater proportion of non-fiction circulated during the year, which may be attributed largely to the weekly publication of library news in the local newspapers through the courtesy of the publishers." A substation is maintained at the Potter Press Works, and there are deposit stations in different school buildings. There were 55,723 visitors to the library building during the year.

*Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum L.* (69th rpt.—year ending Sept. 26, 1904.) Added 1556; total 66,578. Issued 57,435 (fict. 28,748 from the general collection and 9290 from the "duplicate library.") The circulation showed a gain of 6969 over the previous year, and of 3356 over any previous year in the history of the library. "The increase was not confined to fiction, but included all classes ex-



cept those of philosophy, religion and natural science, where there was a slight falling off."

Mr. Harrison, with the close of the year covered, completed his tenth year of service as librarian, and he gives a brief review of the changes effected in that time—namely, the adoption of the D. C. in 1895 and the consequent recataloging and rearrangement of the library, alterations and improvement of the building, establishment of a duplicate pay collection and a bulletin of accessions, development of reference work with clubs, and the maintenance of hearty co-operation with the other libraries of the city. The steady growth of the library is regarded as particularly gratifying, in view of its restricted character. "One by one the old shareholders' libraries, which from the founding of the Philadelphia Library Company in 1731 to the opening of the Boston Public Library in 1854 were practically the only libraries open to the general public, have closed their doors. Gradually the free public library has taken their place until to-day there are perhaps not ten left doing strong, active work. Of this number the Athenæum is one and takes high rank."

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* On Jan. 26 a delegation of the library board, consisting of the president Frederick Lehmann, vice-president George C. Carpenter, and librarian Frederick M. Crunden, called upon Andrew Carnegie in New York and presented a set of illuminated resolutions in acknowledgment of his gift of \$1,000,000 for a central building for the St. Louis library. The resolutions were engrossed on parchment, at the top being a shield bearing the motto "Let there be light," a favorite of Mr. Carnegie. In a wreath a little above the center is shown the cabin of General Ulysses S. Grant, in the morning light, while in a cartouch in the center is the Eads bridge, an enterprise with which Mr. Carnegie was identified, under midday sun. Just beneath, also circled by a wreath, is the house of Pierre Chouteau, at evening. A lyre, representing music, an antique lamp representing "The lamp of knowledge"; a torch and book, and the Scottish thistle, are artistically arranged, while beneath the lyre is the inscription: "The noblest motive is the public good." The color scheme is green, violet, red and bronze, typical of old manuscripts. The frame is made of a log from the Grant cabin, and the back with wood from the old home of General Sherman.

The library authorities and staff were much affected by the discovery, early in January, that library funds to the extent of over \$4000 had been misappropriated by Joseph F. Langton, for 20 years a member of the force and for several years past assistant librarian. The matter was brought before the Grand Jury on Jan. 19, by the president of the library board and the librarian. The peculations had extended over a period of six or seven years. It was decided on the first

of the year to make a thorough examination of the library's financial books and Mr. Langton realizing that the discrepancies would be discovered made a full confession to the librarian on Sunday, Jan. 15. The disclosure came as a blow to all connected with the library, for during the many years of his service Mr. Langton had the respect, confidence and esteem of all his associates. He has been weighed down by heavy family expenses, having a wife and six children and being also the sole support of his mother, and, until their deaths recently, of his invalid father and sister. He was married twelve years ago, and for the past few years has had a salary of \$200 a month, but it was much smaller when he was obliged to assume the care of his relatives in addition to that of his own family. The money taken was all used to meet living expenses, bills for medical care, and other pressing debts. As assistant librarian it was part of Mr. Langton's business to take charge of and deposit the library funds in the bank, and his misappropriation was carried on by means of duplicate bank books. He would deposit a certain sum, have it credited in one bank book by the receiving teller, and then in a separate bank book which he showed to the officers of the library, he would enter the full amount which should have been deposited. As the auditing committee compared the receipts with the bank book, and made no investigation of the actual amount of cash in the bank the shortage was undetected from year to year. Mr. Langton gave his confession wide publicity and expressed his willingness to suffer any penalty, stating that he had always hoped to pay back the money taken. Much sympathy has been expressed in the local press, and an editorial in the *St. Louis Chronicle* of Jan. 20 made a strong plea for extenuating circumstances and leniency in judgment.

*University of Michigan L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 8095 v., 700 pm.; total 182,680 v., 4000 pm., 2250 maps. These are distributed among the general library and the four separate department (Law, Medical, Dental, Homœopathic) libraries. Of the 5637 v. added to the general library, 3589 were purchased. The more important purchases and gifts are noted. The recorded circulation in reading room and seminary rooms was 178,330 v., and 11,299 v. were drawn for home use by professors. This is an increase of nearly 13 per cent. over last year's circulation.

This is the final report of the veteran librarian, Mr. Davis, who retires to become librarian emeritus at the close of the college year 1904-5. Theodore W. Koch was appointed in April, 1904, as assistant librarian for one year.

*Virginia State L.* (1st rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) An interesting report, that promises well for the development of the library under the reorganization effected by

the new state constitution in 1903. The report of the state librarian, Mr. J. P. Kennedy, which covers the year ending Nov. 1, 1904, is prefaced by the summarized report of the state library board in which the control of the library is vested.

Mr. Kennedy gives an account of the formation of the library during the years 1823-1830, and a table of receipts and expenditures from 1823 to 1903, which seems to represent all the data available for its history. "The library has been represented as containing 96,000 volumes, this statement being furnished the United States Bureau of Education, and so published in its report on libraries for 1900. The facts in regard to this subject, however, are different. 43,272 volumes is the full strength of the collection, exclusive of 7150 pamphlets, 7256 of this number are government and state publications and are interstate exchanges, while at least 3000 represent presentations from individuals, societies, etc., reducing the actual number of the purchases to 33,000 volumes." There are many inequalities and gaps in the collection. Local Americana, with the exception of Virginia is exceedingly poor, and general Americana also, except for the Civil War period, at least a thousand volumes being needed for these two classes to insure representative service. "In determining the working value of the library, it is not only disappointing to note its discrepancies, but distressing to discover its condition. Several works of great value have been literally cut to pieces, Audubon's "Quadrupeds" being an example of this vandalism. It is pointed out that much time and labor will be needed before conditions can be appreciably improved, and a strong plea is made for more clerical assistance. An apprentice class of four has been established, and the aid in detail work thus gained has been helpful. It is said that "every opportunity will be given this class to perfect themselves for general library management in order to supply libraries applying with competent librarians"—a statement that in view of the deficiencies of the library equipment and the necessary limitations of apprentice service, seems over-confident and somewhat misleading.

The use of the library is both reference and circulating. For home use 2856 v. were issued, of which 1491 were fiction; and there were 17,724 readers recorded.

Mr. Kennedy is progressive in his views of the functions of a state library and has endeavored in various directions to establish relations throughout the state. A small collection of books for the blind has been purchased, and it is recommended that a department for the blind be inaugurated in the library, "with power to circulate books throughout the state, conduct readings, and facilitate study in every possible way." Facilities for students, especially for the preparation of intercollegiate debates, are hoped

for; an inter-library loan system for the state has been inaugurated, and a chart of the state is given, showing the position of each of its public and institutional libraries, and by a system of lines drawn from each of these to the state library, illustrating how all might become part of a great state system; as a "key" to this chart there is a list of Virginia libraries reporting to the state, 125 in all. A travelling library department is authorized by law, and five travelling libraries, made up from gifts for the purpose, are in operation. For this, an appropriation of \$5000 for equipment and \$2500 annually for maintenance is asked. The publication of a series of reprints of early Virginia documents has been begun. The resources of the various manuscript collections are noted, their chronological arrangement having been carried on during the year. Accessions to the collection of periodicals have been largely discontinued since 1893 and immediate action to complete the files is recommended; the 108 periodicals now received are listed. There are lists of the contents of the portrait gallery, engravings, manuscripts, etc., and the gifts and purchases of the year.

The report as a whole shows commendable earnestness and enthusiasm. It would have been improved by more systematic arrangement, however, and it suggests question whether a sufficient foundation has yet been laid for the many activities proposed.

Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L. (6th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 17,404; total 71,026. Issued, home use, 278,178 (fict. incl. juv. 83.7%). New registration 7442; cards in force 33,988. Visitors to reading room 43,799.

Mr. Flint's report marks the conclusion of his services as librarian, and the trustees in their report record his retirement and the appointment of Mr. George F. Bowerman as his successor. They give also a review of the work of the library since it was opened to the public in January 1899. "Within the five and a half years of the formative stage of the library the number of volumes has increased from 12,000 to more than 70,000; the number of employees from 3 to 39; the rented, overcrowded library building of 1899 has been replaced by the attractive and spacious structure of marble, costing \$375,000 and donated by Mr. Carnegie."

Mr. Carnegie's offer of branch library buildings has not been availed of, owing to the refusal of the Senate to authorize the increased taxation that the maintenance conditions might impose. No general acceptance of the offer can thus be given, and "it will be necessary to seek authority separately in every instance to accept the exact amount required to build some specified branch library building if and when the District feels that it can afford to pay or guarantee in that particular case the 10 per cent. maintenance." It is also hoped to secure acceptance from

Mr. Carnegie of the 10 per cent. maintenance pledge from some other responsible guarantor — such as the Y. M. C. A., which has offered to provide site and maintenance for a Carnegie branch, or the George Washington University, which is willing to do the same. "These corporations are fully as responsible and permanent guarantors of maintenance as the municipalities, small and great, which in all sections of the United States have assumed this burden of library support; and they may possibly be viewed by Mr. Carnegie as acceptable substitutes in this matter for the municipality of the District. In that event the progress of branch library development in Washington will be most quickly and most satisfactorily promoted, with the result of securing very soon two well-situated branches."

The local appropriation bill, presented to Congress on Jan. 21, carried an appropriation of \$39,120 for the library, the appropriation for the current year having been \$35,320. The increase allowed is for an additional assistant librarian at \$900, one additional assistant at \$720, a copyist at \$480, and \$1700 for keeping the library open on Sundays from 2 until 10 o'clock; on five holidays from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening, and for three extra hours on Saturday afternoons during July, August and September. A note with regard to this latter appropriation says that "there is a strong public demand for this increased service. It is desired to keep open all public departments of the library except the circulation, and including reference, children's, open-shelf and periodical rooms. The lump sum is asked with the understanding that a 50 per cent. increase over the hourly rate usually paid to employees filling the necessary places (except to the building force) shall be paid to volunteers chosen either from the regular staff or outside its ranks."

*Wesleyan Univ. L. Middletown, Ct.* — (Rpt. in *University Bulletin*, Nov. 1904.) Additions from June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904, were 2426. Total 62,000. For home use 6224 v. were issued, in addition to 658 v. reserved for special use.

*Worcester (Mass.) P. L.* At the January meeting of the directors, at the request of the librarian, Samuel S. Green, it was voted that the librarian's salary should be fixed at \$3500, instead of \$4000 as previously, with a vacation covering two months each year instead of four weeks as formerly.

*Yonkers, N. Y. Woman's Institute L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1904.) The institute is intended "to promote the welfare of women, particularly those dependent on their own efforts for support, by cultivating a spirit of fellowship and co-operation on the basis of a high moral and religious standard, without sectarian distinction, by providing a free circulating library and reading room and

classes for instruction and other means of improvement, recreation and benefit." The library is the most important of its departments, and its quarters are already overcrowded and inadequate to meet the demands upon it. Its special effort has been to co-operate with the social and philanthropic work of the other departments, and this effort has resulted in a Saturday afternoon story-hour for children, a weekly Shakespeare reading class, a reading course in American history conducted by the Hebrew Literary Society, and a class in elocution and acting. A useful feature is the provision of a shelf of books especially selected for young girls who have outgrown the children's stories, and the library receives also from the state library a travelling library of books for the women's clubs. By means of a successful entertainment about one hundred dollars were raised for the provision of necessary additional shelf room. The accommodations for the children are most inadequate, one corner of the library room, with one table and eight chairs, being reserved for them, while the Saturday attendance frequently ranges from 60 to 100. The statistics show a total of 4782 v., with a circulation of 10,889, of which fiction formed 43.5%. There were 11,755 visitors to the reading room, of whom 4804 were children. The former librarian, Miss Bertha Trube, was succeeded in October, 1904, by Miss Annette Ward, of the Pratt Institute Library School.

#### FOREIGN.

*Alpine Library.* What is said to be the highest library in the world has been erected by Queen Margherita of Italy as a memorial to her husband, King Humbert. It is on the summit of the Pic d'Olen, a mountain over 10,000 feet high, of the Monte Rosa range, and is devoted almost wholly to Alpine literature, photographs and relief maps, including contributions from all the noted Alpinists in Europe and America. A road has been constructed on the southern slope of the mountain for the convenience of visitors. The construction of the library has been in progress for several years, as all materials had to be carried up from the valley and the men could work only a few months every year.

*Belgium.* RUDSHEIM, M. Quelques mots sur l'organisation des bibliothèques publiques en Belgique. Bruxelles, Imp. Xavier Havermans, 1904. 30 p. O.

Evoked by the proposed reorganization of public library administration in Belgium, this is a review of the present library conditions and defects. Special criticisms are upon the lack of suitable library buildings — "in our country no public library has been built for that definite purpose, sometimes we adapt a palace, as at Brussels, sometimes a convent, as at Ghent, again a café, as at Antwerp" — incomplete catalogs, and the infrequent use of catalog cards, antiquated methods of shelving.

ing and classification, and the low salaries which militate against the best library service.

*Bodleian L., Oxford.* The library issues its annual "Staff kalendar" for 1905, similar in form to last year's issue, but accompanied by a 62-page "Supplement." This Supplement follows the Kalendar, but is printed upside down; its titlepage, also upside down, forms the back cover of the volume, while the title-page of the Kalendar, right-side-up, forms the front cover. Thus, if the volume is picked up backwards, it would be said that the Kalendar (printed upside-down) follows the Supplement (printed right-side up) and that the upside-down title-page of the Kalendar is the back cover of the Supplement. Carelessly examined by an unsuspecting person the volume is likely to produce in the examiner an immediate conviction of his own inebriety. The schedule of duties to be performed for each day in the year has been slightly extended. The Supplement includes the Regulations relating to boys, Bodley desk-notice, Radcliffe camera desk-notice, Regulations for the good order of rooms, Rules for the stamping of mss., Rules for the foliating of mss., Scheme for kalendarizing charters, Miscellaneous rules for the kalendarer, Scheme for the new catalogue of Laudian Greek mss., Notes on the foregoing scheme, Rules for the author-catalogues of printed books and printed music, Addresses of the staff, etc. It is intended to "revise and enlarge the supplement yearly, until it becomes as far as possible a complete directory to the practice of the library." The elaborate rules and explanations of cataloging processes should be interesting to all catalogers.

*Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls.* (34th rpt. — year ending Aug. 12, 1904.) Added 7420; total 122,495. Issued, 733,206, of which 72,645 were from the central reference library. New registration 14,508.

Of the three new branches projected one has been opened and another is nearly ready.

*Essen, Prussia, Krupp L.* The library reports a circulation of 282,391 v. during its fourth year, just concluded.

*Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Ls.* (52d rpt. — year ending Sept. 5, 1904.) Added 35,884; total 340,442. Issued for home use from the 18 branch libs. 1,102,434; issued at ref. lib. 443,308. No. cardholders 54,319. Visits to the 18 newsrooms 4,792,527. "The committee are anxiously considering the question of the removal of the reference library from its present site. The period of ten years during which the existing premises can be retained will expire on the 25th March, 1913, and it will be necessary that early action should be taken to secure another site."

To encourage serious reading a "students' ticket," on which an extra book (non-fiction) may be drawn, is now issued to all readers desiring it.

"The blind persons in the city have used

46 books in the Braille type during the year. The volumes of music issued numbered 1444."

*Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.* One small reform has been accomplished at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and as it will be much appreciated by those who use the reading-room of that great institution, it deserves public acknowledgment. Until the present time the administration has contented itself with supplying ink only, but now it has decided upon making an additional concession, and supplies not only a penholder, but also a blotting-pad. It does not appear that nibs are to be included, but these will probably follow as a matter of course. The innovation has not yet extended to the Manuscript Room.—*Athenæum*.

*Victoria P. L., Museums and National Gallery, Melbourne.* (Rpt., 1903.) Added, ref. lib., 5954 v., 609 pm.; total, 149,592. Added lending lib. 2188; total 20,517. The lending library had 8443 active borrowers on the rolls for 1903, as against 8051 for the previous year, and 178,175 v. were issued for home use. "The percentage of fiction used is still high, although very few novels were added during the year. No works of fiction issued within two years are added to the library, under general instructions, and every encouragement is given to readers of history (including works of travel), general literature, and the useful arts, which, next to fiction, are the three divisions of the library mostly used by borrowers." By means of the travelling libraries 6507 v. were lent to 51 mechanics' institutes and free libraries in more remote districts.

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.* The library has received a gift of \$5000 from Mrs. Harriet Barnes Newberry and A. Victor Barnes, children of the late Alfred C. Barnes, of Brooklyn, former trustee. The interest will be used for maintenance of a reference library in Barnes Hall, Y. M. C. A., a gift from the late trustee's father, Alfred S. Barnes.

*St. Paul (Minn.) P. L.* By the will of the late Judge Greenleaf Clark the library receives a bequest of \$25,000.

*South Hadley (Mass.) P. L.* By the will of the late William H. Gaylord, the library receives a maintenance fund of \$15,000. The handsome new building, recently completed at a cost of \$25,000, was also a gift from Mr. Gaylord.

*Titusville, Pa. Benson Memorial L.* Mrs. Bessie Emerson, one of the givers of the memorial library building, which was opened last February, has given to the library \$5000 as a memorial fund in remembrance of her husband, who died recently. It is to be known as the Charles F. Emerson fund, and the interest is to be used for the purchase of books.

**Williamsport, Pa.** By the will of the late J. V. Brown, of Williamsport, the city receives a bequest of \$400,000 for a public library and art gallery.

#### Carnegie library gifts.

- Appleton, Wis. Lawrence University.** Jan. 12. \$50,000 for a library building.  
**Columbus Grove, O.** Jan. 28. \$10,000.  
**Cumberland, Wis.** Jan. 28. \$10,000.  
**Fair Haven, Vt.** Jan. 30. \$6000.  
**Germantown, O.** \$10,000.  
**Marietta (O.) College.** Jan. 9. \$40,000 for a library building, on condition that an equal sum be raised to remodel the present library building for use as a recitation hall.  
**Meridian, Miss.** Jan. 17. \$15,000.  
**Mount Carroll, Ill.** Jan. 30. \$10,000.  
**Nacogdoches, Tex.** Jan. 28. \$10,000.  
**Oberlin (O.) College.** Jan. 25. \$125,000 for a library building on condition that \$100,000 be raised as a new endowment fund.  
**Rochester, Ind.** Jan. 10. \$10,000.  
**Rutland, Vt.** Jan. 31. \$6000.  
**Silverton, Col.** Jan. 27. \$10,000.  
**Tufts College, Medford, Mass.** Jan. 9. \$100,000 for a library building.

#### Practical Notes.

**BINDING.** The *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office for Jan. 3, 1905, contains descriptions of four binding devices that may be of interest to librarians, as follows: Document binder, 114:80; loose-leaf binder, 114:74; and two temporary binders, 114:37, 114:38.

**BOOK-STACK.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 10, 1905. 114:416-417) il.  
 This invention has been assigned to Bernard R. Green, of Washington.

**BOOK-STACK.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 31, 1905. 114:1017) il.

**BOOK-SUPPORT.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 31, 1905. 117:1006) il.

**CATALOG BINDER.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 6, 1904. 113:1629-1630) il.  
 15 claims are allowed for this invention.

**SAFETY-TRAY FOR CARDS.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Dec. 27, 1904. 113:2268) il.

**TEMPORARY BINDER.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 31, 1905. 114:1179) il.

#### Librarians.

**COE, George Jarvis**, of New York City, has been appointed librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library, Baltimore, succeeding George B. Utley, resigned. Mr. Coe is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, class of '74, and has taught at St. Stephens College, Annandale, N. Y., at St. John's Military Academy, Ossining, N. Y., and at the Marsden School, Baltimore.

**COUNTRYMAN, Miss Gratia**, at the annual meeting of the directors of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library, on Jan. 13, was elected permanent librarian of that library, her previous election to the office of librarian, a year ago, having been on a one-year term.

**DEWEY, Melvil.** On Jan. 18, through Chancellor Whitelaw Reid, a petition was presented to the Regents of the University of New York, asking for the removal of Melvil Dewey from the position of state librarian. The petition is dated New York, December 20, 1904, and signed by the following prominent Hebrew residents of New York: Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, Daniel Guggenheim, Isidor Straus, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Nathan Bijur, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Edgar J. Nathan, Adolph S. Ochs, Abraham Abraham. It asks Mr. Dewey's removal on the ground of his connection as director and leading spirit of the Lake Placid Club, which in its various printed announcements is charged with discriminating against the Jewish race. The following extract from one of the club circulars is cited in evidence: "No one will be received as member or guest against whom there is physical, moral, social, or race objection, or who would be unwelcome to even a small minority. This excludes absolutely all consumptives, or rather invalids, whose presence might injure health or modify others' freedom or enjoyment. This invariable rule is rigidly enforced; it is found impracticable to make exceptions to Jews or others excluded, even when of unusual personal qualifications." The petition continues, in part: "There reside in this state about 750,000 Jews. A large proportion of them are taxpayers, who contribute their quota to the support and maintenance of the institutions of the state, the payment of salaries of public officials, including that which is paid to Mr. Melvil Dewey, as the state librarian. . . . They feel, therefore, that they have a right to demand that one, who as a public servant represents all the people of the state, of whom they are a part, so long as he remains such servant and receives compensation from the state treasury under the sanction of your honorable body, shall not, with impunity, pander to the lowest prejudices of which man is capable. . . . So far as we are concerned, Mr. Dewey may as the president and stockholder of the Lake Placid Company



adopt whatever policy he desires, but he must not at the same time remain the state librarian or permit his subordinates in his private enterprise to give character to it, as they have done, by advertising the fact that 'Mr. Melvil Dewey, the President of our company, is Librarian of the State of New York.'

Mr. Dewey, on Jan. 23, made public his reply to these charges, as submitted by him to the Library Committee of the Board of Regents. The reply is an extended statement, reviewing the organization and management of the Lake Placid Club, which, it is pointed out, is a private club and not a hotel and has the privilege of making such membership restrictions as its stockholders deem desirable, and denying that his relations as state librarian have in any way been used for the advantage of the club. He intimates that the petition is the result of a "threat made in the hearing of a club member last fall. A Jew to whom for years I have shown every possible official courtesy asked me as a favor to gain admission for him to the club. I said my state duties forbade my doing anything with club details, and that the council and officers controlled admissions fully, so that he must apply to them. He threatened, in the presence of others, who will verify the fact, to punish me because he was excluded. Officially, I have always refused to recognize race or faith except to respect religious and ethical prejudices. Jews have been and are among the most valued members of my staff, and among the ablest students in our library school, and have often been at my house. And every one of them will vouch for as warm a welcome and as fair treatment, both personal and official, as accorded to any Christian."

On Feb. 2 a hearing was given by the Library Committee of the Board of Regents to Louis Marshall, on behalf of the petitioners, and to Mr. Dewey. No decision was announced, and further consideration was deferred until the April meeting of the Board of Regents. The only question considered at the hearing was that of race discrimination, the matter of the amount of time given by the state librarian to interests outside the library being regarded as entirely the concern of the Board of Regents.

DOREN, Miss Electra Collins, librarian of the Dayton (O.) Public Library, has been appointed in charge of the Public School of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., her appointment taking effect Feb. 1. During the many years of her association with the Dayton library, which she entered as an assistant in 1879, Miss Doren has won for herself a leading place in the library profession, and since her appointment as librarian in 1896 she has made that library a model of effective public service. She has done much to further library development in Ohio, as an officer and worker in the state library association, and has been especially interested in

library work with children, and the improvement of library relations with the schools. She is a member of the Council of the American Library Association, and served as second vice-president in 1902, during the Magnolia Conference. On Feb. 1 a farewell reception in her honor was given at the Dayton library, and she takes with her into her new field of work the best wishes of her many friends not only in her home city but in the library world at large. Miss Linda Clatworthy, of the Dayton library staff, has been designated acting librarian.

ELLIOTT, Miss Julia E., librarian of the Marinette (Wis.) Library, has resigned that position to become connected with the H. W. Wilson Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.

FREEMAN, Miss Marilla W., librarian of the Davenport (Iowa) Public Library, has accepted the position of reference librarian of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library, her appointment taking effect March 1. Miss Freeman came to Davenport in 1902, having previously been librarian of the Michigan City (Ind.) Public Library, and has had entire charge of the installation and organization of the library in the beautiful Carnegie building completed in 1903. During her three years' administration of the Davenport library—as in her previous work at Michigan City and Chicago—her executive ability and progressive spirit have made her work effective to a high degree.

GORDON, Dr. Leonard James, director and a trustee of the Jersey City (N. J.) Free Public Library, died at his home in Jersey City on Jan. 17. Dr. Gordon was born in New York City on April 16, 1844, his family removing to Jersey City in 1850. He attended the Jersey City public schools and later the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted, serving successively in the 71st Regiment of New York and the 6th New Jersey Regiment, and later engaged in business, which he gave up in 1872 for the study of medicine. He was graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1875, and after two years' practice entered the firm of P. Lorillard & Co. as chemist, a position that he held for 17 years. In 1889 Dr. Gordon was appointed a trustee of the Jersey City Free Public Library, then just established, and at the organization meeting of the board was elected its president. He was appointed director of the library in 1901, and thereafter gave all his time to its administration.

PUGSLEY, Miss Maud, acting librarian of the Adams Library, Wheaton, Ill., has been appointed assistant librarian at the Art Institute, Chicago.

TWEDELL, Edward D., of the New York State Library School, has been appointed aud-

itor of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, succeeding Mr. L. M. Shaw, who has joined the staff of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

STEVENSON, Miss Harriet, has been appointed state librarian of Colorado, succeeding Mrs. Mary Fenton Miller, who had held the office since 1899.

VAN NAME, Addison, whose resignation as librarian of Yale University was announced last month, was born in Chenango (afterwards Binghamton, now Fenton) N. Y., Nov. 15, 1835. He was prepared for college at the Binghamton Academy and at the Phillips Academy, Andover. He was graduated from Yale in 1858 as valedictorian of his class, and spent the autumn and winter of that year in New York, teaching and studying. From July, 1859, to January, 1861, he was in Europe, spending the first year in study at Halle and Tübingen, and the last six months in travel. In July, 1861, he received the degree of M.A. from Yale. From January to July, 1862, he was a tutor in Yale College, and from September, 1862, to April, 1866, instructor in Hebrew in Yale Theological Seminary. In May, 1865, he was licensed to preach, but made no use of the license. In July, 1865, he was appointed librarian of Yale, in the stead of Professor Gilman, resigned.

Mr. Van Name's forty years' service in the Yale Library was gratefully acknowledged by the Yale Corporation in the minute accepting his resignation. The minute further recognized: "(1) The unusual range of his interests—comprehending many branches of science and literature, with the result that the library under his care has moved forward systematically and in as true proportions as was possible under existing conditions; (2) His remarkable memory, which rarely fails him in recalling the important purchases or gifts of books added to the library—thus making it more available for use to students; (3) His rare judgment in purchasing so that the slender income of past years yielded results far beyond reasonable expectations; (4) His uncommon linguistic attainments, which have gone so far to provide the means and promote the efficiency of the library as the chief condition of learning; (5) His unfailing courtesy and patience toward both the patrons and the staff of the library which have been constant and potent factors for successful administration of the department."

Mr. Van Name's activities have not been wholly confined to the Yale Library. He attended the 1876 meeting of the A. L. A., and was one of the committee on organization. From 1876 until 1894 he served on the Council of the A. L. A., or on some of its committees, but for the last ten years the rapid growth of the Yale Library and his failing health have slackened his energies in that direction. He was the first president of the

Connecticut Library Association, and he has been a trustee of the Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, since its foundation. He has been librarian of the American Oriental Society and of the Connecticut Academy for more than a quarter of a century. He takes a scholarly interest in many fields of study, and has written papers and encyclopædia articles on the languages and literatures of Arabia, China, Japan, and Korea. Mr. Van Name's resignation does not go into effect until July next, and the Yale Corporation hope that he will be able to retain some duties in the library "which no one else on the ground can so well fulfill as himself."

A. KEOGH.

WESTERVELT, Miss Grace, has been elected librarian of the new Carnegie Library of Shelbyville, Ill.

### Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Annual list of new and important books added; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1903-1904. Boston, published by the Trustees, 1905. 10+230 p. O.

The greater number of titles included are of publications of 1903 and earlier, publications of 1904 being distinctly in the minority. The proportion of fiction added is small, including only 116 books in English, seven in French, 38 German, three Italian, one Polish and 11 Spanish. Besides this there is the usual inclusion in the Literature division of "English fiction for reference use" (41 titles), which wakens the usual perplexity as to the principle of selection, by which "Elizabeth's children," James's "The ambassadors," Lewis's "The boss," the "Letters of a self-made merchant," and similar books are restricted to reference use and differentiated from "Elizabeth in Rügen," Couch's "Hetty Wesley" or Howells's "Letters home," and the other titles in the Fiction list.

CRESCENT DEMOCRATIC CLUB L., Baltimore, Md. Catalogue. Baltimore, 1904. 129 p. D.

Interesting as an Awful Example. Arranged alphabetically by classes, with entries in alphabetical order. There is an agreeable variety in the form of entry—which is sometimes by first word of title, sometimes by author and sometimes by something else—and in entry of author's name. Rochefoucauld appears consistently as "Duc," and we note also "De la Motte Fouqui, Friederich," "Epictus," "Forquato Tasso," and "De Saint, Pierre Bernadin." Under H in "Religion" appears "Hebrew Bible, Third Book of Moses," followed by "Holy Bible," and under B in the class Literature is: "Booklovers' edition. Complete works of William Shakespeare, beautifully illustrated with colored plates." In Fiction there is a generous repre-

sentation of Rabelais, the Decameron, Hep-tameron, Burton's "Arabian nights," Jules Verne and Mrs. Henry Wood. Howells and James, it may be noted, are absent.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.** A check list of foreign newspapers in the Library of Congress; comp. under the direction of Allan Beddient Slauson. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 71 p. (printed on righthand page only). O.

Follows the style of the previous newspaper check lists, lefthand pages and righthand columns being left blank for additions or changes. The annotations, though infrequent, are a useful feature. The collection as a whole is fairly comprehensive and the list should be a valuable guide to students or inquirers. The earliest English issues are the *Mercurius* news-letters of 1648-56, and of special interest is the file of the *Gaceta de Madrid*, running, with some gaps, from 1753 to the present time. Our Pacific possessions are represented by titles of 15 Hawaiian newspapers, and 20 Philippine issues; nearly all of these, however, being single volumes or broken files for short periods.

— List of the Vernon-Wager manuscripts in the Library of Congress; comp. under the direction of Worthington Chauncey Ford. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 148 p. O.

**NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L.** List of magazines and newspapers taken at the library and its branches during the year 1905. 20 p. nar. T.

— The cotton industry: a list of books and magazine references bearing on the cotton industry, textiles, and textile manufactures. New and rev. ed. New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library, January, 1905. 22 p. nar. T.

The New York P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains the first part (A-I) of a "List of periodicals in the New York Public Library, General Theological Seminary, and Union Theological Seminary relating to religion, theology, and church history."

The New York P. L. *Monthly List of Additions* to the Circulating Department contains in its January number a list of "Books in the Hungarian language," covering 134 titles, of which nearly 100 are fiction. Many of the titles are Hungarian translations of English or American books, including Kane's narrative of the Grinnell expedition, Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Milton's "Paradise lost," Bellamy's "Looking backward," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," "Robinson Crusoe," "Helen's babies," "Ships that pass in the night," and works of Besant, Bulwer-Lytton, Wilkie Col-

lins, Doyle, George Eliot, Goldsmith, Hardy, Hawthorne, Houssaye, Hugo, James, Kipling, Ohnet, Poe, Mathilde Serao, Thackeray, Tolstoy, and H. G. Wells.

**RAILROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY, New York City.** Catalogue of books. New York, 1905. 210 p. O.

A compact D. C. dictionary list. Entries under Railroad cover 21 pages.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* has short reading lists of School and college stories, Detective stories, Stories of army and navy life.

The SAN FRANCISCO P. L. *Bulletin* continues in its January issue the list of the Coleman Library.

**TECHNICAL PERIODICALS** in the office and factory. (In *Iron Age*, Feb. 2, 1905. 75:388-390.)

A most interesting article. Facsimiles of the forms used in keeping the records and following up the readers are given. Many of these could be readily used by librarians.

**TRANSLITERATION OF RUSSIAN.** Herman Rosenthal, of the New York Public Library, contributes to the *Review of Reviews* for January (p. 81-83) an article on "English spelling of Russian words, in which is given the table of rules for Russian transliteration, adopted by the New York Public Library and by many other libraries of the United States. The table of rules adopted in 1900 by the American Library Association, on recommendation of its Committee on the Transliteration of Slavic Languages, differs but little from the New York Public Library rules.

## Bibliography.

**ASIATIC CHOLERA.** U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Government Laboratories, Biological Laboratory. Protective inoculation against Asiatic cholera: an experimental study; by Richard P. Strong, M.D. Manila, Bureau of Public Printing, 1904. 52 p. O.

There is a list of "literature to which reference is made in the text," p. 46-52.

**BATHS AND BATHING.** Gerhard, William Paul, comp. A bibliography of baths and bathing. (In *American Architect and Building News*, Jan. 14, 1905. 87:14-15. Classified by language, etc., and arranged chronologically.

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.** Transactions, v. 7. October, 1902, to March, 1904. London, Printed for the Bibliographical Society, December, 1904. 6+256 p. O.

Contains "The bibliography of some devotional books printed by the earliest English printers," by Rev. F. A. Gasquet (p. 163-189); a short descriptive and bibliographical account of "Some early guide books," by G. F. Barwick (p. 191-207); and an account of "Early pattern-books of lace, embroidery, and needle-work," with an extended "List of lace books," and facsimiles of title-pages, by Edward F. Strange (p. 209-246).

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.** The Society issues a "Circular of information," giving a brief report of the first meeting, at St. Louis, and making an appeal for membership. Applications for membership should be sent to the secretary, C. Alex. Nelson, Columbia University Library, New York City.

**CATHOLIC WRITERS.** Keiter's *Katholischer Literatur-Kalendar*, hrsg. v. Karl Hoerber. 7. Jahrg. Essen ad. Ruhr, Fredebeul & Koenen, 1905. 19+379 p. 8°.

A useful supplement to Kürschner's *Literaturkalendar*. Founded by Keiter in 1891, its publication was suspended in 1896, when its founder died. The sixth issue appeared in 1902, under the editorship of Dr. Joseph Jürg, of Essen, who could not be induced to continue the work. The present editor is Karl Hoerber, editor of the *Akademische Monatsblätter*, of Strasburg. The new issue contains 3100 names of Catholic authors with their addresses carefully verified. An attempt is made to include all countries.

**CATS.** Keller, Tony. *Katzen-Bibliographie* (*In Börsenblatt f. d. deutschen Buchhandel*, Dec. 28, 1904, Jan. 19, 1905. 11612-11615, 617-619.)

**CONSULAR SERVICE.** Library of Congress. List of references on the United States consular service, with appendix on consular systems in foreign countries; comp. under the direction of Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 28 p. O.

The **CUMULATIVE BOOK REVIEW DIGEST** is the title of a new monthly magazine announced by the H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis. It is intended to give an up-to-date evaluation of current literature, including selections from the reviews appearing in the 40 leading American and English reviews. The general character of the review, whether favorable or unfavorable, will be indicated by a simple system of plus or minus signs. Entries will be made under author's name, and will give author, title, publisher and price, and short descriptive note. The magazine will be cumulated after the plan of the *Reader's Guide*, published by the same company. That is, the March, June, Septem-

ber and December numbers will be fully cumulated from the beginning of the year. The price will be \$5, and it is expected that the December number will fill at least 200 pages.

**GALLIUM.** Browning, Philip E. Index to the literature of gallium, 1874-1903. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, part of vol. 46, no. 1543.) Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1904. 12 p. O.

**GERMANIUM.** Browning, Philip E. Index to the literature of germanium, 1886-1903. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, part of vol. 46, no. 1544.) Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1904. 8 p. O.

**INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.** An international convention for the consideration of the "International catalogue of scientific literature" will be held in London under the auspices of the Royal Society in July, 1905. This convention has the power of revision of the classification schedules, and has asked for suggestions from the United States, to be made through the Smithsonian Institution.

**IOWA STATE PUBLICATIONS.** Budington, Margaret. A bibliography of Iowa state publications for 1902 and 1903. (*In Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, January, 1905. p. 101-145.)

This is the third instalment of Miss Budington's valuable bibliography, of which parts 1 and 2, covering respectively the periods 1900-01 and 1898-99, appeared in 1903 and 1904 and were noticed in these columns. The new part is uniform in plan and scope with its predecessors and seems to come fully up to their high standard of carefulness and completeness.

**LANE, William Coolidge.** Bibliography in America. (*In Dial*, Feb. 1. p. 76-78.)

After noting the various undertakings in general and specific bibliography, Mr. Lane considers the question, What shall be the task of the new Bibliographical Society of America? "Whatever the Society undertakes to do, it is evident that it should strive to make its membership desirable to all classes of book lovers—book makers (authors and publishers), booksellers, book distributors (librarians), book collectors, and book readers. It hopes to become a common meeting place for all these interests, and to find the means to perform some useful service in which many will co-operate and which will be acceptable to all."

**EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE**, 1 Park Row, Chicago, issues *Bulletin* no. 1 of the Western Bureau of Bibliography. This consists of a series of blue-print slips, made from

typewritten "copy," entries being intended for cutting out and pasting on catalog cards. The first issue (on 11 blue-print strips, about 5 by 9 inches) is "A partial list of printed works, articles and notes by Eugene Fairfield McPike, corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, comprising 51 notices, severally complete by themselves, susceptible of being separated and gummed upon index-cards of standard size; compiled for the *Bibliographia Universalis* and in accordance with the rules and decimal system adopted by the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels." The material recorded under this portentous title consists chiefly of brief contributions to genealogical and historical periodicals. Mr. McPike sends out also a blue-print circular, announcing, among other things, that his Bureau, besides the issue of occasional bulletins at moderate cost, will arrange, if desired, for the preparation of special bibliographies to meet individual needs. Prices are given as 50 notices for 30c. net, or 100 notices for 60c. Bulletin no. 2 is to consist of a bibliography of "Halley's comet: its past history and 1910 return."

McPIKE, Eugene Fairfield. Two notes on the need of an American bibliographical institute (*In Journal of Education* [New England], Jan. 19, 1905. 61:74-75).

In part a criticism of Mr. Josephson's plan, as being too expensive; published also in *Public Libraries*, January.

SLAVERY. Harris, N. Dwight. The history of negro servitude in Illinois and of the slavery agitation in that state, 1719-1864. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1904. 11+276 p. 12°.

There is a classified bibliography, p. 245-257.

### Notes and Queries.

MAGAZINE OF HISTORY. — Announcement is made of the re-establishment of the old *Magazine of American History*, under the name of the *Magazine of History, with Notes and Queries*, which is nearly the same as the title with which it was originally published in 1877, under the editorial charge of Henry P. Johnston. In general character it will closely follow the old magazine, but will have a new department — of Genealogy — under the charge of W. P. Greenlaw, librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. The price will be \$5 a year, 50c. per number, and the publisher is William Abbatt, 281 Fourth avenue, New York City.

A PLEA FOR BOOKS. — The sales catalog of the private library of John Kendrick Bangs, which was sold at auction early in February,

contains the following "Plea for my books," written by Mr. Bangs:

I prithee, stranger, take these little tomes,  
Snatched on a sudden from their several homes,  
Ta'en from the shelves whereon for years they've stood,

Mute witnesses of times both sad and good,

The partners of my joys and of my woe,

At last into the world again they go—

I prithee take them with a kindly touch

And use them gently—they're not overmuch

Inured to roughness or the ways of men

Who of their virtues have but little ken.

The quiet of the study, not the babel

Of struggling markets or the auction table;

The glow of heart light, not the chilling glance

Of bargain hunters eyeing them askance;

The hand affectionate, of love, respect;

Not the cold touch or dust, of sheer neglect—

Such are the things I ask of you for these,

The outward bound companions of my days of ease.

AN INDEX TO CURRENT EVENTS.—It is possible that "The continuous index," issued by the *Search Light*, a weekly paper taking the place of the *Great Round World*, may have escaped the notice of some librarians or information desks. The paper aims at noticing weekly all the more important events in the world's history. Such an index therefore becomes of great value for references to contemporary history. I mention this specially because so many attempts to carry out this sort of index have ended in failure. It is only by the cordial co-operation of librarians that these attempts can hope for success.

WILLIAM BEER,

New Orleans Public Library.

NATIONAL STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Improvement of present methods of collecting statistics regarding public library support by taxation is suggested by William Beer, librarian of the Public Library, New Orleans, in a recent letter to S. N. D. North, chief of the Census Department. Mr. Beer points out that "the form presented for filling up calls only for libraries supported by local taxation." Libraries maintained by endowment, or from other sources, are thus not included, and the result is in many cases to give a false impression of a city's educational equipment. He recommends that the census authorities issue, six months before returns are demanded, "blank forms which would embody a well digested scheme for library statistics, embracing details of use and finance;" and he adds, "We have, or had, a committee on this subject in the American Library Association. If it does not still exist I am quite certain that the present president of that body will be delighted to place you in possession of reports of the committee, and put you in communication with members who sympathize with me in considering the necessity of a generally accepted form for library statistics similar in kind, though not as bulky in character, to that created by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and now generally adopted by railroads. In the present want of system in library reports it is impossible to make any comparisons of value."



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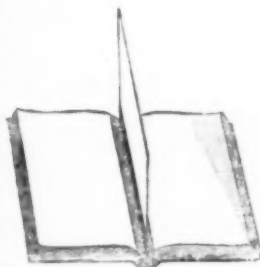
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